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# RECEIVED DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

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VOL. III

NEW YORK, AUGUST 15, 1917

No. 49

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New York, N. Y.

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#### WHAT GERMAN COMPETITION MEANS

The seven German companies engaged in manufacturing dyes and colors before the war and which are now merged in a gigantic combination to regain American trade are named in the following table together with the capital of each company and the share in the profits which each is entitled to receive:

Companies.	Capital.	Average share of profits for two years.	Later share.
Hoechster Farbwerke .....	\$11,900,000	24.82	25.02
Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik .....	12,852,000	24.82	25.02
Bayer, Leverkusen .....		24.82	25.02
Leopold Cassella & Co., Frankfurt.....		10.00	Not fixed.
Aktiengesellschaft fuer Anilinfabrikation Berlin-Treptow .....	4,712,400	8.04	8.14
Chemische Fabrik Griesheim.....			
Chemische Fabrik vormals Weiler ter Meer .....	1,904,000	7.50	Not fixed.
Total.....		100	100

When the question of competition in dyestuffs after the war is considered the fact must be taken into consideration that Germany at the time of the declaration of war was exporting as many as 40,000 colors, shades, tints, etc., whereas it was necessary for the American manufacturers to limit their products to less than 200.

In spite of the unlimited resources of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company and the long experience and financial backing of the National Aniline and Chemical Company it will be several years before the plants in this country can produce all these colors.

It is easy to dismiss the question offhand with a semi-humorous remark that "German dyes will fade" after the war, but there are serious economic facts that should be given consideration. If costs of labor and raw materials are higher in this country, the tariff will not be sufficient protection to meet the prices which the Germans will make. Labor will be cheap in Germany and they have raw materials close at hand and in great abundance.

It is probable, too, that the dyes and colors offered will be those not made in this country and a footing will be obtained in many textile mills by this method. In a short time competition will be felt even in the dyestuffs which are most easily made here. Without hope of further protection from the present administration or the Tariff Commission the industry faces severe losses.

The problem is so serious that the American Chemical Society has given it a place on the programme of its Boston meeting for discussion, with special reference to making a greater variety of colors with which to fight the German invasion.

#### PROTECTION FOR DYESTUFFS

When German dyes were cut off in 1914 and the question of establishing the industry in this country was brought before the American Chemical Society a committee was named to report on the situation especially with reference to the tariff. On this committee were Bernhard C. Hesse,

J. B. F. Herreshoff, H. A. Metz, I. Frank Stone, D. W. Jayne, J. Merritt Matthews and Allen Rogers. In the report of the committee appear the following findings:

"Since the outbreak of hostilities domestic plants that had theretofore been shut down or partly dismantled because of disastrous foreign competition are said to have resumed operation with caution. That a 30 per cent duty on some coal tar dyes for over 30 years has not produced a real coal tar industry in this country."

The committee recommended that all coal tar dyes without exception be taxed alike, namely, 30 per cent ad valorem and 7½ cents per pound specific, and that the coal tar intermediates inclusive of explosives, medicinals and dyestuffs be assessed one half of whatever the finished dyes are taxed.

This looks like a good platform on which to stand when competition starts after the war. The Germans will send dyes of high grade and will meet prices here unless the tariff prevents. The textile trade will buy where it can get the best and will buy German dyes especially if the price is right. Millions have been invested here since the war and if the industry is to live Congress must do something to instill confidence in its future.

#### NITRATE FROM THE AIR

The effort to obtain nitrates from the atmosphere serves to illustrate the evolution of the chemical industry and the uncertainty of any trade built upon a natural product which may be made synthetically at any time. It is probable that the nitrates of Chili will be in demand for many years, but in time they will be as little in use as natural indigo which has been almost entirely superseded by the synthetic.

Experiments in the fixation of nitrogen from the atmosphere were begun in Manchester, England, some twelve years ago. The promoters were engaged in the bleaching industry and wanted to avoid the delay, trouble and expense of bringing nitrates from South America. In the process they needed heat of an intensity of 2,000 degrees, and the result was that the whole of the ovens and appliances necessary were destroyed before it could be attained. Another obstacle was placed in the way by the shipping trade, who feared the loss, if the experiments then made proved a success, of the nitrate shipping trade.

Ever since the British blockade was enforced Germany has found it impossible to import Chilean nitrates for the manufacture of explosives and fertilizers. It reverted, therefore, to the expedient of "fixing" the nitrogen from the air. It has been stated in German technical journals that the output of nitrogenous products by the Badische-Anilin Fabrik, with the aid chiefly of the Habercatalytic process, amounts now to about 500,000 tons a year. By these means the Germans get all the nitrogenous ingredients for their high explosives.

The war would have ended long ago, probably, had not this process for obtaining nitrate been available to Germany, is the opinion of many chemists.

#### TRADE PAPER SERVICE

With the growing scarcity of many chemicals and drugs it becomes increasingly difficult even for wellknown houses to locate spot supplies. The rapid increase in the number of new companies and firms, however, makes it possible that someone has in stock an article or product wanted by another: DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS has men of experience and wide acquaintance in the market and if subscribers will make known their wants we shall

be pleased to report where stocks of any product can be obtained.

The service which a live trade paper can give its advertisers and subscribers extends in a hundred directions. The announcement of new industries, of new companies, of new national and state laws or court decisions and Government rulings keeps the trade posted on matters of vital interest. The arrival of supplies of drugs and chemicals and the exports serve to indicate the condition of the drug market and sometimes seriously affect the price of some commodity.

New processes may at any time affect the cost of a product and manufacturers need a publication like DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS to know what is going on in rival establishments. We print abstracts from drug, chemical and dyestuff papers in all parts of the world. Our market reports are not confined to New York. London letters and cables from a special correspondent who is directly connected with the drug and chemical trade of Great Britain give the prices and conditions affecting the markets in London and at the sources of supply.

If you are buying you should have this paper before you to compare prices. We have received many very encouraging letters from drug firms who were able to make purchases at advantageous terms because of information found in DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS. Sellers, whether manufacturers, dealers or brokers, are brought in touch with buyers and inquiries are submitted to them which in many cases result in satisfactory transactions. Where can we sell such a product and where can we find supplies of this drug, chemical or dye are questions constantly asked by the trade and promptly answered by the staff of this paper. Can you afford to be without it?

#### THE POTASH SITUATION SERIOUS

It has been estimated by the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines that the waters of Searles Lake, California, contain not less than twenty million tons of potassium chloride in solution. This is sufficient to supply the domestic needs of the United States for the next twenty-five years.

Previous to the present war when it was possible to import potash from Germany, the cheapness of the European product effectively prevented the development of the deposits in the United States. Now that the war has completely shut off the supply of German potash, the stock in this country has greatly diminished and the price has increased tenfold, muriate of potash, crude, for fertilizing purposes now being quoted at \$350 to \$400 a ton according to the grade.

The giant kelp of the southern Californian Coast yields a small amount of potash; domestic feldspar and alunite give some; and a new process to recover a fair percentage from molasses-alcohol still residues has been tried, but the utilization of the waters of the Searles Lake will undoubtedly be the greatest addition to the domestic supply.

It is provided in a bill introduced by Senator Pittman, of Nevada, and already passed by the Senate, that the holders of patents to prospect in potash must pay annual rentals and a royalty of 2c a pound based on the output. The Senator advocates immediately reclaiming the potash in the waters of Searles Lake and using it to offset the million and a half tons which would have been imported during the past three years.

There is no doubt that the bill is a good thing at this time. The country is sorely in need of potash and we cannot wait until the war is over to get our supply,

but if the Senate Committee advocates the reclaiming of this product permanently there are many obstacles in the way of the plan. There is little doubt that German potash will immediately control the world market as soon as the war is over. The extensive Stassfurt deposits are unsurpassed in ease of working and high yield of potash, labor is cheap in Germany and the government is strongly behind this industry, consequently the only thing that will save a like industry in the United States is a prohibitive tariff on the European potash and this would bring strong protests from the American farmer and manufacturer.

#### NATIONAL ANILINE INCREASES CAPITAL

The capital of the National Aniline & Chemical Company of New York has been increased from \$17,231,000 to \$20,359,500. The companies which combined to form the present National Aniline & Chemical Company are the Schoellkopf Aniline & Chemical Works, Buffalo, N. Y., the W. Beckers Aniline & Chemical Works, Brooklyn, the Benzol Products Company, the Standard Aniline Products Company, and the old National Aniline & Chemical Company. In addition to the above, various plants manufacturing coal tar products were turned over to the new corporation by the General Chemical Company, the Semet Solvay Company and the Barrett Company.

The National Aniline and Chemical Co. is now doing business at the new offices in the recently constructed Murray Hill Building, 244 Madison Avenue, corner of 38th Street, having removed from 100 William Street on August 4th.

The new quarters take in the entire seventh, eighth and one half of the ninth floors of the Murray Hill building being many times larger than the offices formerly occupied in the Whitridge building. The seventh and ninth floors are devoted to the general offices while the eighth floor is given over to private offices and committee rooms.

The location at Madison Avenue and 38th Street is far from the New York drug and chemical district but the contention seems to be that this section of the city will be the location where many of the large chemical companies will eventually settle.

#### CONSOLIDATING THREE CHEMICAL COMPANIES

Plans are being completed for the consolidation of the National Carbon Company, the Union Carbide Company, and the Air Reduction Company, according to information obtained in banking circles. A new company will be formed, whose stock will be exchanged for the shares of the three corporations. The new organization is expected to have authorized capital stock of \$150,000,000.

The Union Carbide Company has out-standing \$20,966,600 stock, which, at the current market price of approximately \$200 is worth close to \$42,000,000. The National Carbon's outstanding capital consists of \$9,965,000 common and \$5,000,000 preferred, with a current market value in the neighborhood of \$13,000,000. The Air Reduction Company has 125,000 shares without par value, which at 97 would be appraised at \$12,125,000. The total for the three companies would be around \$67,000,000.

The concerns make allied products. The Air Reduction Company was formed about a year ago to obtain nitrogen from the atmosphere by patented processes and also to manufacture equipment for welding metals.

#### HAARLEM OIL SCARCE AND HIGH

Importers of Haarlem Oil find it impossible at this time to secure supplies from Holland owing to shipping conditions between New York and Dutch ports. It is reported that stocks of this article at the source are large but the manufacturers are unable to ship the goods. As a consequence of the shortage of stocks quotations are merely nominal and range from \$6.50 to \$7.00 per gross in lots of ten gross while smaller lots are quoted at \$7.00 to \$7.25.

The leading jobbers report that they have no Haarlem Oil to offer except small lots that may be picked up here or there. The importers are optimistic regarding the future however, and believe that there is a possibility of additional imports before October.

#### SACCHARIN REACHES NEW HIGH LEVEL

##### Price Partly Due to Lack of Permanganate of Potash —American Chemists Not Producing Same Quality Formerly Imported—High Prices Abroad.

The inability of domestic manufacturers of permanganate of potash to turn out a satisfactory article has limited the production of saccharin here and abroad. German made potassium permanganate was formerly used in the manufacture of saccharin. Thus far the American chemists have been unsuccessful in their attempts to turn out a product of similar quality.

As a result of extreme shortage of stock and a strong demand for export, saccharin has been advanced sharply and is now selling at \$45 a pound for the soluble and \$50 for the insoluble. The price reported by cable from London for spot saccharin in that market is \$75 a pound, with \$70 for future deliveries. Russian orders are large because of the sugar shortage in that country and the substitution of saccharin for sweetening purposes. With sugar at 70c a pound in Petrograd, saccharin at \$100 a pound still has its advantages.

The future seems to hold no limit to the steady increase in price as long as the manufacturers of permanganate of potash fail to produce a product which can be used successfully in the making of saccharin. With export orders from England and Russia in the New York market, indications point to a continued rapid rise and it is predicted that \$75 saccharin will be seen before it again sells at the prewar price of \$1.10 a pound. Recent contracts were executed at \$22 a pound as against \$18 and \$19 a short time ago. At this rate of increase saccharin will soon be beyond the reach of the regular users. The situation would change if a suitable quality of permanganate should be manufactured cheaply, but this does not seem likely at the present time.

#### MAY CONTROL GERMAN SPECIALTIES

Under the food bill now in force authority is given the Federal Trade Commission to supervise the distribution of American manufactured articles under enemy patents. The power of the commission under the bill applies especially to German patented chemicals and medicinal preparations.

The direct effect of the commission's supervision is expected to bring down the price of certain German patented medicines, the prices of which are now exorbitant. Hearings will be given to distributing agents of these articles after which the commission will make its decision regarding the various products.

#### POTASH PLANT FOR EAST ST. LOUIS

The Alunite Company of America, with headquarters at Kansas City, has bought a site for a potash plant at East St. Louis and will employ 1,500 men when the works are completed. The raw material will be transported from Colorado to East St. Louis. The property purchased by the company consists of forty acres, located on the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

#### TEXTILE CHEMICALS IN DEMAND

As a result of the high pressure at which textile mills in the Philadelphia district have been working there is a heavy demand for textile chemicals such as oils, bleaches and dye compounds. Caustic soda consumption continues at a good rate, with little offered and prices holding 7 to 7½ cents. Bleaching is quoted at 1½ to 1¾ cents. Textile oils and neutralizers are moving in large amounts, according to dealers.

Charter has been granted in Delaware to the Stubner Chemical Works, Inc., for the purpose of manufacturing and dealing in alkalies, dyes and chemicals. The capital is \$100,000, and the incorporators are C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, Wilmington, Del., and Clement M. Egner, Elkton, Md. All of these are identified with the company acting as the solicitor in obtaining the charter in behalf of the new concern.

### DYES THAT MEET GOVERNMENT TESTS

#### Manufacturers Unable to Recommend Colors Without Specific Information from the Quartermaster's Department—One Firm Submits Samples for Ruling.

In discussing the kind of dyes that meet Government tests, the *Textile World Journal* says:

A certain firm manufacturing dyes has forwarded samples dyed with its colors to the local quartermaster's department to be submitted to the official tests. In this way it is hoped to obtain a definite statement as to the suitability of those particular dyestuffs. The wisdom of this procedure is emphasized by the representative of this firm, who states that there is no use recommending colors to customers as being available for meeting Government requirements unless definite knowledge of this fact is at hand. The tests used by the Government are soap and soda tests and 30 days' exposure to sunlight. The colors most in demand for producing an olive drab on wool to meet these tests are the chrome colors. These must be understood to be different from the actual alizarine dyes, or those produced from anthracene. There is a range of so-called "alizarine" and "anthracene" colors which have begun to be produced in this country. These are applied on a chrome mordant. From all reports, these have passed the tests satisfactorily. Despite the great demand for dyes of this nature, the few firms making them are keeping up fairly well with their orders.

As far as the use of natural dyes is concerned, a factor in the local market wrote to the Quartermasters Department inquiring if dyewoods were acceptable for Government orders. The answer was that so far there had been no embargo placed upon the use of natural dyes and that the only guide used by the department was the selection of dyed samples best meeting the standard requirements. In other words, it appears that the original method of dyeing is not closely scrutinized, but that judgment is passed upon the actual resistance shown by the samples submitted. Swatches are taken individually and must meet specifications. It is a known fact that osage orange has come up to Government specifications and that in some cases it has been found preferable to fustic, as there is a reddish constituent in the latter dyewood which is destroyed by the test. In all dyeing, however, much depends upon the care with which the fabric is colored, as the same product may give varying degrees of fastness when dyed under different conditions. This fact cannot be too strongly emphasized. Another natural dye which is being used, much to the surprise of factors in the dyewood market, is querцитron. This has generally been regarded as not suitable for the dyeing of fast shades, but it is known to have given satisfaction in the dyeing of blankets for Government use.

### COCONUT OIL PRICES AT MARSEILLES

Marseilles prices for cocoanut oil and copra are given in a report to the Department of Commerce by Consul General Gaulin under date of June 28. He says:

The present ruling prices of copra and coconut oil products are very high, owing principally to the inadequacy of transportation facilities and the high freight rates. The following table shows the prevailing prices of copra at Marseilles per 100 kilos (220 pounds), during the week of June 17-23, 1917:

Kind	Price per 100 Kilos.	Kind	Price per 100 Kilos.
Saigon, in bags .....	\$47.28	Cebu, in bags .....	47.48
Manila, in bulk .....	47.09	Malabar, in bags .....	49.21
Mixed, in bags .....	47.48	Ceylon, in bags .....	48.63
Zanzibar, in bags .....	47.86		

In 1913, the last normal year, prices of copra at Marseilles ranged from 62.50 to 76 francs (\$12.06 to \$14.67). Therefore the values have increased on the average about 350 per cent, and the present tendency is upward.

Coconut oil prices have naturally increased in similar proportions and during the week of June 17-23, 1917, this oil was sold at 440 to 445 francs (\$84.92 to \$85.88) per 100 kilos net weight.

Coconut butter is worth from 30 to 35 francs (\$5.79 to \$10.61) per 100 kilos more than coconut oil, according to brand. This product is sold under various proprietary

names such as "Vegetaline," "Cocose," "Coco-fruitine," etc. In 1913 the retail price of coconut butter in tins was 1.30 francs (\$0.25) per kilo (2.20 pounds); it averages at present 5.50 francs (\$1.06).

There is another product called "Cocoaline," which is made chiefly from copra, and which is used by biscuit and chocolate manufacturers. It is usually worth about 30 per cent more than coconut butter, and is employed as a substitute for cacao butter. The present value of cocoaline is 560 francs (\$108.08) per 100 kilos (220 pounds). It does not enter into the retail trade.

### FIELD MEDICAL SUPPLY DEPOT SEEKS BIDS FOR DRUG SUPPLIES

#### Thousands of Containers Needed for Magnesium Sulphate—Majority of Items Call for Bottles of Varying Shapes and Sizes.

The Field Medical Supply Depot of the army, 21 M Street, northeast, Washington, D. C., has asked for bids on supplies which must be submitted by August 20. A few of the drugs needed are given below:

Bottles	13,500	ACIDUM BORICUM, 324 mgm. tablets, 500 in bottle.
	5,250	ACIDUM SALICYLICUM, 324 mgm. tablets, 500 in bottle.
	7,500	ASPIRIN, or ACETYL SALICYLIC ACID, 324 mgm. tablets, 500 in amber colored bottle.
	17,500	BISMUTHI SUBNITRAS, 324 mgm. tablets, 500 in bottle.
	42,500	HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDUM CORROSIVUM, tablets (antiseptic) 250 in wide mouth bottle, preferably blue and coffin shaped, "POISON" on each side, or skull and cross bones on one side and "POISON" on the other in raised, or printed characters; to conform to the following formula: Ammonii chloridum .....Mgms. 575 Hydrargyri chloridum corrosivum Mgms. 500
Boxes	13,250	HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDUM MITE, 32 mgm. tablets, 1,000 in dark, amber colored bottle.
Cartons	212,500	IODINE SWABS (Ampuls), 1½ c.c. of 3½% tincture iodine in each ampul; packed six swabs in cardboard box, as per standard.
Cans	50,000	IODUM-POTASSII IODIDUM, iodine 1 gm. potassium iodide, 1½ gms., in hermetically sealed glass tube, packed 10 tubes in cylindrical cardboard carton as per specifications and standard sample.
Bottles	50,000	MAGNESII SULPHAS, in 1-pound tins.
Cartons	212,500	MISTURA GLYCRRHIZAE COMPOSITAE, tablets, 1,000 in bottle. Formula: Acidum benzoinicum .....Mgms. 2.5 Antimonii et pot tartras .....Mgms. 1.0 Ext. Glycyrrhizae purum .....Mgms. 6.0 Camphora .....Mgms. 2.5 Oleum Anisi .....Mgms. 2.5 Opium .....Mgms. 2.5
Tins	20,000	PETROLATUM, in 1 pound tins.
Bottles	18,750	PHENOL, CRYSTALLIZED, in ½ pound dark amber colored bottle, tightly corked and thoroughly paraffined, bottle not to exceed 5½ inches in length, including cork, 2-7/16 in diameter.
	34,500	PILULAE CATHARTICAE COMPOSITAE (U.S.P.), tablets, 1,000 in bottle.
	18,750	PROTAGOL (or equivalent preparation), 1 oz., in dark amber colored bottle.
	12,500	PULVIS IPECACUANHAE ET OPII, 324 mgm. tablets, 500 in bottle.
	18,750	QUININAE SULPHAS, 200 mgm. tablets, 1,000 in bottle.
Cases	25,000	SOAP MOLLIS (green soap), 1 pound in mailing case, as per standard.
Bottles	50,000	SPIRITUS AMONIAE AROMATICUS, ½ pound in amber colored bottle, with g.s. Stopper secured by gauze and paraffined, as per standard. Bottle not to exceed 7½ inches in height over all or 7¾ inches in circumference.
	25,000	TROCHISCI AMONII CHLORIDI (U. S. P.), 250 in bottle
	15,000	UNGuentum HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDI MITIS, 30% ½ pound in wide mouth amber colored bottle, each bottle sealed so that ointment will not ooze out. Formula: Hydrargyri chloridi mitis.....parts 30 Adeps benzoinatus .....parts 65 Cera albo (U. S. P.) .....parts 5
	9,000	GLYCERINUM, in one quart bottle.

It is requested that delivery be made at the depot in Washington free of all charges, and that a statement be submitted giving the quantities of each item that can be delivered in 20, 30, 60, 90 and 120 days.

**NEW CURTIS BAY PRODUCTS**

Many rumors are in circulation concerning the closing down of the plant of the Curtis Bay Chemical Co., a subsidiary of the U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co. Last week the report was to the effect that the company intended to make potash from molasses. Now it is said that the Allies, who have taken over the exclusive output of the plant, have found a cheaper and better substitute for acetone, which is used by them in place of nitro glycerin in the manufacture of cordite. The process is extremely slow and hence expensive, the acetone being valued as high as \$4 a ton. The plant was built under the direction of Dr. Nelson B. Mayer, head chemist of the Industrial Alcohol Company, and was the first of its kind to begin operations in this country.

There is apparently truth in the statement that a substitute has been discovered for acetone, and the manufacture of potash has begun. It is made from molasses refuse obtained at the Curtis Bay Distillery, a subsidiary of the Republic Distilling Co., which has supplied the chemical plant with alcohol since its completion. It cost \$2,000,000 to erect. More molasses enters the port of Baltimore than any other in the country. Hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of the molasses waste, after the alcohol is made, has been thrown into the river since the plant began operation, but now it is proposed to save the waste and ship it to the chemical plant, where it will be made into potash and other valuable products.

Oils and greases are to be obtained in large quantities and the final refuse will be made into feed for cattle.

**CHINESE CORNERED DYESTUFFS****High Prices Obtain'd by Shanghai Firms from Companies in the United States When Supplies from Germany Were Cut Off—Demand Ceases.**

Exports of dyestuffs from Shanghai, China, are given in a report to the Department of Commerce by Vice-Consul George F. Bickford of Shanghai, who says: When the war began and the original sources for dyestuffs were closed, consumers in the United States turned to other available stocks. The result was that during the next two years there were large exports from Shanghai, but at abnormal prices, as a number of Chinese firms cornered the market.

Quotations on all grades increased many times and were subject to violent fluctuations. For fast indigo blue, in cases of 200 8-ounce cans, one firm charged 45 taels (\$28.54 at \$0.632) per case before the war, 270 taels (\$155.28 at \$0.5751) on January 17, 1916, and 400 taels (\$301.20 at \$0.753) on September 18, 1916; another firm, 450 taels (\$258.80 at \$0.5751) on January 17, 1916, and 700 taels (\$402.57 at \$0.5751) on February 1, 1916.

China magenta, in cases of 200 8-ounce cans, was quoted by one concern at 110 taels (\$69.52 at \$0.632) before the war, at 600 taels (\$345.06 at \$0.5751) on January 17, 1916, and at 1,300 taels (\$978.90 at \$0.753) another quotation was 750 taels (\$431.33 at \$0.5751) on January 17, 1916, and 950 taels (\$546.34 at \$0.5751) two days later.

The examples given show not only the fluctuating and generally increasing prices of silver, but also the wide differences in quotations by separate firms on approximately the same dates, a proof of the uncertainty and instability of the market.

The almost entire disappearance of these goods from the list of exports to the United States since the first of the present year may be ascribed to (1) the high rate of silver, resulting in increased gold prices (unfavorable to exports); (2) the excessive prices, in local silver currency, demanded by the Chinese merchants now holding stocks; (3) the prevailing high freight and insurance rates and lack of shipping space; and (4) the probable increase in the domestic production of dyestuffs in the United States.

Forty tons of tartaric acid afloat for England are reported to have been sunk recently.

**STATE NARCOTIC LAW EXPLAINED****Department of Health Issues Bulletin Regarding Opium and its Derivatives and the Duty of Physicians and Druggists Under Chapter 431, Laws of 1917.**

The State Department of Health has issued a statement regarding the new state narcotic law, explaining the provisions of Chapter 431 of the laws of 1917. The statement reads:

"This statement deals exclusively with the provisions of Chapter 431 of the laws of 1917. It does not deal with the provisions of section 1746 of the penal law regulating the sale or possession of alkaloid cocaine or its salts, or alpha or beta eucaine, or their salts, or compounds or mixtures thereof. Nor does it pretend to deal with the provisions of the Federal drug act commonly known as the Harrison law. Chapter 431 of the laws of 1917 is in addition to the Harrison act. Many things are required of physicians and others under both acts. Some are required by the State act, but not the Federal act. In every case both acts must be complied with whether this rule causes duplication or not. A later memorandum will cover these other laws.

"The law applies to opium and its salts, alkaloids and derivatives, and to any compound or preparation of any of them. It does not apply to preparations or prescriptions containing not more than two grains of opium or one-quarter grain of morphine, or one-eighth grain of heroin, or one grain of codeine, or their salts, in one fluid ounce, or, if a solid preparation in one avoirdupois ounce; nor to plasters, liniments, ointments for external use only, provided that such excepted preparations shall contain other active drugs in sufficient proportions to confer upon them other and additional properties than those possessed by the unmixed drugs specified in the act.

"No person, whether a druggist or otherwise, shall sell or give away any of such drugs, except either on the prescription of a duly licensed physician, dentist or veterinarian or on presentation of an official order blank as hereinafter described. Before even filling such prescription, however, provided it calls for more than four grains of morphine, thirty grains of opium, two grains of heroin, or six grains of codeine, it is the duty of the druggist or other person to verify the signing of the prescription by telephone or otherwise. The prescription must be filled out immediately upon its presentation and cannot be filled out if it is presented more than ten days after its date. No copy of the prescription is to be given away or sold. The original prescription is to be retained by the person dispensing the drugs and cannot be refilled. The prescription to be signed by a physician, dentist or veterinarian must contain:

1. The full name of the physician, dentist or veterinarian.

2. His office address.

3. The name, age and address of the person to whom it is issued, and, if such person is being treated as an addict under the provisions of the act, a statement to that effect.

"Druggists must keep a separate file of each such prescription, showing:

1. The file number given by the druggist to each such prescription.

2. The name of the physician signing the same.

3. The name and address of the person for whom the prescription is made out.

4. The name of the person to whom the drugs were delivered.

"He shall place on the package containing the drugs a label or with the drugs deliver a certificate. The label or certificate shall state:

1. The name and address of the person selling or furnishing the drugs.

2. The name of the physician prescribing the drugs.

3. The date of the sale.

4. The name of the person to whom the sale was made.

"No druggist or other person shall sell any hypodermic syringe or needle to anyone other than a physician, dentist

or veterinarian, without a written order from a duly licensed physician, dentist or veterinarian. He shall enter in a book to be kept for that purpose:

- "1. The date of the sale.
- "2. The name and address of the person to whom sold.
- "3. Description of the article sold.

"A physician may issue the prescription hereinbefore outlined but he cannot issue any prescription, or give or sell any drug except after a personal physical examination of the person for whom the prescription is made out. A physician is allowed in good faith to give to, or treat with drugs any addict for the purpose of curing the same or relieving the physical pain on the part of such addict. But such action can only be had after a personal physical examination of the addict. The prescription in such cases outlined above must contain a statement that it is for an addict. The physician shall keep separate records of prescriptions or treatment of addicts and report to the State Department of Health on the first of each month all the facts in reference to such treatment during the past month, and must keep a copy of such report. The physician shall also keep a record containing the name and address of each person to whom any drug is dispensed or given, whether an addict or not, and the quantity so dispensed.

"In so far as relevant, the provisions that apply to physicians apply to dentists, except that dentists are only allowed to administer drugs as incidental to the treatment of cases under their immediate care.

"The requirements as to veterinarians are, in so far as relevant, the same as those applying to physicians and dentists, except that veterinarians are forbidden to prescribe for or furnish drugs to human beings.

"A drug addict may apply to a local board of health for commitment to a hospital and if the hospital consents the addict may be received therein on a commitment by the local board of health in the same manner as if the commitment were made by a magistrate. A local board of health is further authorized to prescribe and furnish drugs to addicts pending treatment. The State Department of Health must prescribe the regulations under which such prescription or treatment by local boards of health shall be undertaken.

"The State Department of Health shall furnish each duly licensed physician, dentist, pharmacist, druggist, veterinarian, and wholesale dealer and jobber in drugs, and each hospital, college, scientific and public institution reporting to the State Department of Health as hereinafter outlined, with official order blanks. No drugs shall be purchased or given away for the use of any physician, dentist, pharmacist, druggist, veterinarian, hospital, college, scientific or public institution, or wholesale dealer or jobber in drugs, unless ordered on such official order blanks as provided for in the act. The person desiring the drug must fill out and sign in triplicate the official order blank for the same. One copy is kept by the person ordering the drugs. One copy is delivered to the seller, who must keep a separate file showing the date of the sale and the name and address of the purchaser. One copy must be filed immediately with the State Department of Health, except in cities of the first class, in which case it must be filed immediately with the local health department.

"Every person having drugs in his possession shall file with the Department by July 10 of each year a detailed statement, showing the amount of drugs on hand on July 1 of that year. No person shall keep, sell or dispense any drugs unless by July 10 of each year he shall have filed with the State Department of Health a report showing his name, residence, age, and occupation and the place where he has been in business or practicing for two years immediately preceding. Each person having in his possession drugs shall keep a record of the name and address of each person to whom drugs are sold or given, and also a record of such other disposition of the drugs as may have been made.

"All records and reports, or copies thereof, required to be kept by any person handling drugs by this chapter must be kept by such person for a period of two years before they are destroyed.

"No person other than a druggist, dealer in drugs, hospital, physician, dentist, etc., can have in his possession any drug unless by virtue of a physician's prescription.

He must also have the certificate or label required to be given by the druggist when filling the prescription. In order to justify the possession of a hypodermic needle or syringe, such person must have, in addition to an order from a physician, a certificate from one stating that the possession of the instrument is necessary for the treatment of a disease suffered by such person. In the case of a nurse such certificate must state that the instrument is for professional purposes."

### BILL FOR A PHARMACIST CORPS

#### Director Would Have Rank of Major and Deputies Rank of Captain—Pharmacists Would be Lieutenants—Duties of the Corps Outlined.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has under consideration a bill introduced by Representative George W. Edmonds designed to provide pharmaceutical corps in the United States army and to improve the status and efficiency of the pharmacists in the army. The bill provides that the corps shall consist of one pharmacist director, with rank of major, who shall be chief of the corps, five deputy pharmacist directors, with the rank of captain, and such number of pharmacists, with the rank of lieutenant and of pharmacist apprentices as may be needed for the service.

The corps, under the bill, would be charged with the following duties: Procure by purchase or manufacture all supplies of medicines, drugs, chemicals, pharmaceutical apparatus and hospital and surgical dressings necessary for the medical department of the army.

Determine the quality and purity of such supplies; to have charge of the medical supply depots of the army and the storage and safeguarding of such supplies.

Provide for the issuance and distribution of such supplies and the dispensing of medicines in the various hospitals, dispensaries, infirmaries, trains and camps of the army.

Properly care for, regulate the dispensing, and systematically account, for all spirituous liquors and habit-forming drugs purchased for the department.

Account for all moneys received from sales of medical supplies, in accordance with the provisions of the army regulations or disposed of by order of competent authority.

Inspect the department's stores and supplies of drugs, medicines, hospital dressings, reagents, tests and biologic products and determine their deterioration and fitness for use.

Co-operate with the other branches of the department in rendering first aid and wound dressing and in the making of diagnostic and chemical tests.

Procure by purchase or manufacture such drugs, chemicals, reagents, tests and biologic products as are used in the laboratories and the medical and surgical practice of the department for the purposes of diagnosis, prophylaxis or treatment.

Establish and maintain a systematic course of study and training, including the advances made in medicine, pharmacy and sciences allied thereto, to be pursued by the members of the army pharmaceutical corps who are seeking promotion in the corps.

An original appointment as pharmacist under the act would entitle the appointee to the rank and commission of second lieutenant.

The Government has prohibited the manufacture of wheat starch, and textile mills are forced to work out finishing formulas, using other varieties of starch materials.

Thomas Henderson & Co., have purchased from a Cincinnati patentee a new process for the manufacture of caramel color. This process, it is claimed, will reduce the cost of production 50 per cent.

The Grasselli Chemical Company has declared the usual quarterly dividends of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent on the preferred and common stocks, payable September 30, to holders of record September 15. The extra dividend of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent on the common stock, which has been declared each quarter for some time, was omitted.

**TRADE NOTES AND PERSONALS**

The stock of cascara bark in London on July 1 amounted to 61 tons, against 79 tons a year ago.

The Kingsport Extract Corporation of Kingsport, Tenn., has increased its capital stock from \$450,000 to \$495,000.

The Southern Alkali & Chemical Company of Atlanta, Ga., has been incorporated by J. S. Brogden and others.

According to Swiss newspapers the exportation of liquorice-juice from Switzerland to Italy is again allowed.

Imports of oil beans at Hull for the first half of 1917 amounted to only 8,568 tons, against 44,806 tons in the same time last year.

The stock of cloves in London on July 1 amounted to 14,070 bales, against 21,138 on the same date last year and 8,238 two years ago.

T. L. Milic, manager of Madero Bros., Inc., and Mrs. Milic entertained the female employees of this concern for the week-end at Rye Beach.

The exports of menthol from Japan in the first four months of 1917 were 90,196 kin (about 119,500 lbs.) The United States took 64,448 kin (85,393 lbs.).

Mankins Remedy Company of Oklahoma City has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$125,000 by W. L. Buck, T. W. Youngblood and E. M. Scannell.

J. H. Smith Color Company of Kittery, Me., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$51,000 for the purpose of dealing in dyestuffs, chemicals, etc.

Exports of iodide of potash from Japan during the four months ended with April 30 amounted to 45,598 kin, against 60,076 in the same time last year and 62,060 in 1915.

The Orr Chemical Company has taken a lease for a term of years on buildings located at 344 Thomas street, Newark, N. J., for the purpose of manufacturing valerianic acid.

The Philippine copra trade yielded greater returns for the year ended June 30, 1917, than for the previous year and American purchases were 46,774 long tons out of a total production of 69,382 tons.

Mineral Potash Co., of Ilchester, Md., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$750,000 by Thos R. Bayly and John O. Lutz, offices in Munsey Bldg., Baltimore, and Matthew D. O'Connor, of Washington, D. C.

Jordan W. Lambert, vice-president of the Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, committed suicide in his apartments there by shooting. Mrs. Lambert and a son born in January were visiting relatives at Hinesburgh, Vt.

The Saltrates Company, Inc., of Buffalo, has been incorporated under the laws of this State with a capital stock of \$10,000 for the purpose of doing a general drug and chemical business. Incorporators: A. Paulson, E. H. Wheeler, S. G. Smith, Buffalo.

August Faber & Co., of London, say in regard to quinine: "The deliveries from the London public warehouses for the month of June were abnormally heavy, being no less than 494,150 ounces, and as there were no landings, it follows that the stock was reduced by this amount to the record low figure of 551,350 ounces, which compares with 1,373,850 ounces in stock at this time last year, 2,234,850 ounces in 1915, 3,057,250 ounces in 1914 and 3,708,900 ounces in 1913."

London advices of July 12 say of silver:

"The steady climb in the quotation of bar silver established it yesterday at 40 $\frac{3}{4}$ d per ounce. The records of twenty-five years have to be passed over in order to get a figure equal to the one now existing, the last occasion

on which the market stood at the current figure being June, 1892. The actual market situation does not seem to have undergone any definite change, and, as for some time past, the persistent upward movement has been due almost entirely to the scarcity of supplies."

The sales of talc in 1916 amounted to 193,309 tons, valued at \$1,762,842, a gain, as compared with 1915, of 16 per cent in quantity and of about 26 per cent in value. New York has always been the leading producer, and its output is steadily increasing. Talc mined in New York is especially good for paper filler and is largely used for that purpose, although much goes into paints. The yield of Vermont has greatly increased in late years, and its output in 1916 was four times that of all other States except New York. Much of the talc of Vermont goes into paper, but some is used for foundry facing, for rubber goods and in coating walls. A small quantity is used for crayons.

Chemical engineers and manufacturers from all over the United States will gather in Boston on September 10, 11, 12, for the fifty-fifth annual convention of the American Chemical Society. It is estimated that over a thousand will be present in spite of the fact that many will be compelled to remain at home on account of war orders and the development of war plans and experiments. It was intended that the convention would occupy the entire second week of September, but it has been determined on account of the serious times and the mobilization of militia during that month, that it will be better plan to eliminate such features of the convention as the banquet and entertainments, excepting that a typical New England Shore dinner will be given and a smoker.

**DU PONT CO. ABSORBS PAN CHEMICAL**

From the offices of the Du Pont Chemical Works, 120 Broadway, New York, comes the announcement that they have taken over the plant of the Pan Chemical Company, engaged in the manufacture of cream of tartar at Hastings, N. Y. and have removed the factory to Hopewell, Virginia, to continue the manufacture of this product on a vastly larger scale.

At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Pan Chemical Company held, August 14th, at the offices of the Du Pont Company, the dissolution of the former corporation was settled.

Repeated consolidations among the large chemical companies emphasize the fact that this branch of American industry is concentrating and preparing for the trade conflict which seems inevitable at the close of the present war.

**ANAESTHETICS FOR TROOPS IN FRANCE**

Owing to the shortage of anaesthetics in France the American Red Cross is arranging to set up behind the battle lines a plant for the manufacture of "laughing gas" nitrous oxygen, one of the most effective anaesthetics for shot operations.

Major Grayson M. P. Murphy, head of the Red Cross Commission in France, has been authorized to establish the factory, and equipment and machinery and American operatives will be sent over. There is a shortage of surgical apparatus and a force of men will be sent to France to conduct a small factory for the repair of such apparatus and the manufacture of instruments. In response to an urgent cablegram from Major Murphy, 100,000 half-pound tins of ether are to be shipped shortly.

The American minister cables from Copenhagen, Denmark, that maximum prices have been established by the Government on oil cakes as follows per metric ton: 380 crowns (\$101.84) for 53 per cent cotton seed; 370 crowns for American hemp seed; 370 crowns for 50 per cent cotton; 360 crowns for 43 per cent cotton. All f. o. b. warehouse or station.

The Federal Pyrites Company, of Gastonia, N. C., has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$250,000 by A. C. Jones, of Gastonia, N. C., and Frank Ellington, of Huntington, W. Va.

### SHORTAGE OF POTASH SERIOUS

**Member of Chemical Committee of National War Council Says the Production this Year is Only One-Tenth of Amount Required.**

John D. Pennock, of the chemical committee working under the advisory committee on alkalies, of the National War Council, is authority for the statement that the United States will obtain this year from all present sources of supply not over 20,000 to 25,000 tons of potassium oxide against requirements for the country of 250,000 tons.

Quoting Mr. Pennock's opinion, in reporting to the Senate a bill authorizing exploration for potash, Senator Key Pittman said: "The extreme demand for potash is evidenced by the fact that its normal price is about \$40 a ton, while at the present time it is about \$475 per ton. We must have a supply of potash. Germany now has a monopoly on the product. The German Government, through its officers, has boasted of this monopoly and has stated that the United States has gone into the war with a rope around its neck, and that it will be unable, through the lack of potash fertilizer, to meet its demands for food-stuffs. There is an adequate supply of potash in the United States, but it can not be developed or utilized until means have been provided by legislation."

The bill passed by the Senate on Saturday has been prepared to meet the requirements of the development of the known area of 136,600 acres of public lands containing potash that have been heretofore withdrawn from development and to encourage the prospecting for unknown supplies of potash on other portions of the public domain.

To accomplish the first purpose the bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to lease known deposits in areas not to exceed 2,560 acres under such conditions as will insure the production of potash and guarantee its sale to the public at a reasonable price.

The second object of the bill is accomplished by granting the prospectors a permit on not to exceed 2,560 acres of land with the privilege of prospecting the same for potash. If potash is discovered the prospector is granted one-fourth of such land contained in the permit as a reward for his industry and discovery. The remainder of such land contained in such permit is then subject to lease under the terms of the bill.

The area referred to includes Searles Lake, California, one of the largest known deposits of potash in this country, on the shores of which two reduction plants have been completed, the capacity of which can be increased if authority for development be given.

The Secretary of the Interior in a letter under date of May 11, 1917, in discussing the bill under consideration, said:

"Potash is an essential in the production of food and cotton and essential in the manufacture of certain munitions of war. I am advised that in 1913 the United States imported approximately 529,000 tons, while the domestic production was 400 tons, and that during that year about 20,000 tons of potassium chloride were used in the industries and about 500,000 tons in agriculture. In 1916 the importation of potash was only about 10,000 tons and the domestic production in the neighborhood of 16,000 tons."

The apparent discrepancy between this statement and the statement of Mr. Pennock is explained by the fact that Mr. Pennock referred to the concentrated product in the form of an oxide, whereas the Secretary wrote of the product in its usual commercial form of a chloride.

### OUTLOOK FOR TUNISIAN OLIVE CROP

The prospects of the Tunisian olive crop for 1917-18 are outlined by consul Edwin C. Kemp, of Tunis in the following report to the Department of Commerce:

No official estimate of the Tunisian olive crop for the 1917-18 season has yet been issued, but the following notice is translated from the *Depeche Sfaxienne*, published at Sfax, the center of the Tunisian olive district.

Opinions are not in accord upon this subject, which is natural, as conditions vary with localities. Some orchards are suffering from dropping fruits, and others, better situ-

ated, promise a fine crop. Regarding the crop en bloc, however, it is quite certain that the result will be much inferior to the preceding crop. One can, nevertheless, and for the present at least, count on a production of more than a third of that of last year.

The crop of 1916-17 was an exceptionally good one. Official figures showing the amount have not yet been published. Exportation has been prohibited to countries other than France and to France only in specified quantity with stocks equal to a quarter of the amount exported held at the disposition of the Tunisian Government.

### JAPAN'S MENTHOL EXPORTS TO U. S.

**America the Largest Purchaser Since the Outbreak of the War—Half the Production Formerly Went to Germany—Method of Preparation.**

The production of menthol crystals in Japan is the subject of a report to the Department of Commerce by Vice-Consul Hitchcock of Yokohama, who says:

About 85 per cent of the peppermint grown in Japan is raised in the Hokkaido. This district, together with Okayama and Hiroshima Prefectures, produces practically all of the Japanese crop. In the Hokkaido it is cut but once a year, in September. In Okayama and Hiroshima, it is cut three times, in July, September, and November.

The preliminary steps in the manufacture of menthol are carried out by the farmers themselves, with the aid of stills of a simple design. The peppermint plants are first dried in sheds, or under cover from the sun for 30 days. Then they are placed in the stills where they undergo a process of steaming. The resulting vapors are led off through pipes into cooling chambers, are condensed and deposited as crude peppermint oil. This crude peppermint is shipped to Yokohama and Kobe, where factories are equipped to subject it to a process of fractional distillation to obtain the full content of menthol. The residue of oil is further refined to the standards of purity required in the trade, and is known as peppermint oil.

Before the war half the menthol crystals exported from Japan were sent to Germany. Since the outbreak of the war, the United States has become the largest purchaser of these crystals, followed in order by Great Britain, France and British India.

The price has varied from \$2 to \$2.50 a pound during the last five years, remaining most of the time near the higher mark. Recent improvements in the processes of manufacture have kept the price within reasonable limits in spite of a considerable increase in the demand since the beginning of the war.

The figures for production in Japan are not complete, but are given in the official returns as follows: In 1912, total of 202,124 pounds valued at \$1,000,281; in 1913, total of 260,120 pounds valued at \$995,333; in 1914, total of 320,564 pounds valued at \$785,619; in 1915, total of 502,181 pounds valued at \$963,867. It is estimated that somewhat less was produced in 1916 than in 1915.

The figures for exports are quite accurate and are as follows: Total of 177,560 pounds, \$792,480, in 1912; 310,549 pounds, \$1,432,118, in 1913; 359,021 pounds, \$905,324, in 1914; 433,952 pounds, \$899,849, in 1915; and 515,277 pounds, \$1,201,698, in 1916.

A specific import duty of 50 cents a pound is imposed by the United States.

A list of the names and addresses of Japanese exporters of menthol crystals may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, its district or co-operative offices. Refer to file No. 90953.

The Dutch steamer Willis has arrived at San Francisco from Batavia with 350 cases of gum damar.

At a recent auction of cinchona in London 41 bales East India sold at 1s to 1s 3d for root, and 9½d to 11½d for stem, 308 bales calisaya quill retired unsold at 1s 7d to 1s 10d per lb.

## Drug & Chemical Markets

### HIGH PRICES RULE IN LONDON

**Menthol and Japanese Oil of Peppermint Advance—Strychnine Firmer Owing to Scarcity of Nux Vomica—Morphine Diacetyl and Ethyl Hydrochloride Higher.**

(Special Cable to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

LONDON, AUG. 14.—There is a holiday tone to the markets, but prices are firmly maintained. Owing to high prices there is little trading.

Menthol is higher by 1s @ 1s 6d. Shipment is extremely difficult. Japanese oil of peppermint has also advanced in sympathy from 3s 3d @ 3s 6d.

Morphine diacetyl and ethyl hydrochloride are both up 5s.

Saccharine, September offering, is 290s duty paid.

Shellac is up 5s, TN orange being quoted at 227s @ 285s. Strychnine is also higher, due to scarcity of nux vomica.

Among the products that are firmer are gentian, Mexican sarsaparilla.

The price of senna leaves is improving.

Quinine is dull.

The expected briskness of the drug auctions was not much in evidence. Imports are still small which enables holders of spot supplies to be firmer in many quotations. Other prices are as follows:

Aloes, Cape, are very scarce, good hard bright having been bought in at 65s, the best bid of 55s being refused.

Aspirin—Makers now ask 15s to 15s 6d per lb.

Balsam Peru—The price for good BP is from 17s 6d to 18s per lb.

Balsam Tolu—Five cases were sold privately prior to auction, and for another lot of 22 cases 2s 2d was the limit, at which they were retired.

Buchu leaves remain firm. Two bales yellow round were sold at 4s 10d per lb.

Calumba root is scarce and dear, fair natural at 89s; slightly wormy, 75s; inferior dark wormy, 31s, while fair washed was bought in at 100s per cwt.

Chamomiles—Belgian old crop have been selling at the high price of 380s per cwt. and French at 440s.

Cascarilla Bark—Two bales fair quill sold at 168s per cwt.

Citric Acid is still quoted 3s 3d to 3s 4d per lb.

Clove oil—English distilled is higher at 9s 6d per lb.

Cream of tartar is in good demand, and at firm prices, 250s to 252s 6d per cwt. for 98 and 99 per cent, respectively.

Ergot is quiet, at from 2s to 2s 2d per lb. for Russian.

Fenugreek seed is dearer at about 40s per cwt on spot.

Honey—A large quantity was offered, but the demand was only poor, and the prices realized were from 7s 6d to 10s per cwt. below previous sales.

Opium—Druggists quality is quite wanting, and permits to import are not now granted. Persian, 10 per cent has been sold at 45s per lb., but higher prices will no doubt now be asked.

Sulphonal is firm at 42s 6d to 44s per lb.

Tartaric Acid is unchanged, at about 2s 11d on spot.

Vanillin is again firmer, at 46s to 47s per lb.

There were some notable price changes in the New York market last week, but the general situation is the same. Conditions are aggravated by the scarcity of crude drugs used in manufacturing important products, and by the uncertainty of arrivals. High freight and insurance rates also contribute to the difficulties of doing business, and there is no relief in sight. Among the products that were advanced because of scarcity were saccharine, antipyrine and grain alcohol.

Declines were less numerous and affected principally acetphenetidin, which was lowered owing to further accumulation of stocks.

To assist manufacturers applying for licenses to the Federal Trade Commission, the National Research Committee has organized a special committee on synthetic drugs whose duties will be to secure information as to shortages and assist manufacturers by advice and research work.

### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Original Packages)

#### Advanced

Alcohol, Grain, 20c.  
Antipyrine, \$1.  
Bay Rum, Porto Rico, 10c.  
Celery Seed, 1c.  
Isinglass, Russian, 10c.  
Menthol, 5c.  
Oil of Spearmint, 25c.

Oil of Wormwood, 5c.  
Saccharin, \$2.50.  
Sage, Greek, ½c.  
Salol, U. S. P., 5c.  
Silver Nitrate, ½c.  
Venice Turpentine, 10c.  
Wax, Japan, ¾c.

#### Declined

Acetphenetidin, 50c.  
Arsenic, White, ½c.  
Chamomile Flowers, Hungarian, 5c.  
Ginger, African, ¾c.  
Golden Seal Root, 10c.

Marjoram Leaves, French, 1c.  
Paris Green, Kegs, 4c.  
Saffron Flowers, American, 2c.  
Thyme Leaves, 1c.

**Acetphenetidin**—The spot market weakened under further price shading by holders which resulted in a decline of 50c a pound. Spot parcels were offered at \$17.50 @ \$19.50 a pound while in some quarters sellers accepted bids at \$17 a pound. A gradual accumulation of supplies was responsible for the break.

**Alcohol**—All grades of grain alcohol were advanced 20 cents a gallon by leading distillers. The higher level of prices was principally due to an active demand from both domestic and export buyers. Spot lots of 188 proof are held at \$4.30 @ \$4.32 and 190 proof U. S. P. at \$4.32 @ \$4.34 a gallon. Should the market for corn continue to advance a further sharp rise in the price is expected.

**Antipyrine**—The market strengthened considerably owing to a perceptible diminution in supplies. Spot parcels were advanced \$1 a pound to \$23 while some sellers quoted from \$23.50 @ \$25 a pound for immediate delivery. Small lots at the close sold at \$25 a pound while parcels involving several hundred pounds were reported at \$23 a pound.

**Arsenic**—Prices of white spot weakened under larger offerings which resulted in lowering quotations ½c a pound. Offerings ranged from 16c @ 16½c a pound, but sales were moderate.

**Bay Rum**—Prices of Porto Rico rum were advanced 10c a gallon based on smaller spot supplies. Several leading importers raised quotations to \$2.50 a gallon, but in some quarters scattered lots could have been purchased at \$2.40 a gallon on the spot.

**Caffeine, Citrated**—Leading makers continue to quote U. S. P. spot supplies at \$9.75 a pound. Supplies reported to be below U. S. P. standard have been offered more freely. Second hands are naming \$7 a pound, while in some cases still lower prices were accepted.

**Celery Seed**—Small supplies and the uncertainty of fresh arrivals unsettled prices. Trading has been confined to small lots at an advance of 1c a pound. Spot parcels are held at 25c @ 26c a pound and offerings continue light. Cable advices quote fully 27c a pound for shipment from France.

**Chamomile Flowers**—The market has been easier owing to selling competition among importers which resulted in a decline of 5c a pound on spot Hungarian flowers. Sellers quoted from 45c @ 50c a pound but only moderate sales resulted at about 45c @ 48c a pound on the spot.

**Codeine**—The trend of the market was less steady. Selling competition among several makers was reported. Quotations, however, closed nominally unchanged under a slow demand at \$12.55 an ounce for alkaloid supplies in one active vials. Acetate was quoted at \$11.30 an ounce.

**Codliver Oil**—The spot market for Newfoundland oil has strengthened on advices from Newfoundland of an active demand there. Larger inquiries here for spot lots

resulted in reported sales of several lots at \$78 a barrel, while up to \$85 is named by other holders as to brand. Advices from Norway say the Government has prohibited the exportation of codliver oil.

**Ginger**—The spot supply is small and as there can be no imports until the spring of next year higher prices are expected. Several 100-bag lots of Japan ginger on the spot were offered at 1/4c higher, 9 1/4c a pound. African spot lots could have been bought at 1/4c lower, 12 1/4c @ 13c a lb.

**Golden Seal Root**—The market was weak under freer offerings. Spot parcels were offered at 10c lower, \$5.20 @ \$5.40 a pound, as to quality.

**Isinglass**—A diminution of spot stocks and scant arrivals from abroad led to an advance of 10c a pound on Russian supplies. Importers as a rule are quoting \$4.10 while others name \$4.15 @ \$4.20 a pound.

**Marjoram Leaves**—The spot market for French leaves eased off under light buying and increased offerings at price concessions. Spot lots are offered at 7c lower, 29c @ 29 1/2c a pound, but sales were small.

**Menthol**—Owing to a decrease in spot stocks a firmer sentiment was apparent and resulted in an advance of 5c a pound. Some holders offered lots at \$2.90 while several well-known houses refused bids below \$3 a pound.

**Morphine**—The demand continues irregular and prices rule nominally steady. Domestic makers are repeating former quotations on the basis of \$9.80 an ounce for sulphate supplies in five ounce cans and diacetetyl hydrochloride in 1/8-ounce vials at \$13.50 @ \$13.65 an ounce.

**Oil of Sandalwood**—Offerings were made at \$11.80 @ \$12 a pound for genuine East India oil. Reports from London note considerable dissatisfaction among distillers over the attitude of the Mysore Government in attempting to dominate the sandalwood oil industry.

**Oil of Spearmint**—There was a further advance of 25c a pound, attributed to reports of an unfavorable crop, and moderate spot stocks here. Dealers in most quarters are naming \$2.75, but scattered lots could have been purchased at \$2.70 a pound.

**Oil of Wormwood**—The market closed firmer owing to small stocks available and a fair increase in buying orders. Holders raised spot prices 5c to \$3.45 @ \$3.50 a pound.

**Opium**—The spot market for Turkey druggists, supplies in cases wholly nominal at \$30 a pound in cases and \$32 a pound for powdered and granular. Persian gum was offered more freely at \$24 a pound but failed to attract buyers owing to the low content of morphia.

**Paris Green**—Lack of demand had a depressing effect on spot prices. Leading manufacturers announced a decline for supplies in kegs of 4c to 40c @ 42c a pound.

**Pimento**—The market is slightly easier. Prices closed nominally weak owing to offering of new crop supplies at lower prices. Parcels of 250 bags due here during August and September are offered at 5 1/2c a pound, and spot lots here are held at the same price. The crop of pimento in Jamaica, according to reports, shows a material decrease.

**Potassium Permanganate**—Parcels of U. S. P. spot are held by leading makers at \$5.40 @ \$5.43 a pound. Offerings of supplies not up to U. S. P. standard were reported at \$4 @ \$4.10 a pound. Similar goods were obtainable in the Chicago market at \$3.50 a pound.

**Quinine**—Notwithstanding recent arrivals of sulphate of quinine and cinchona bark from Batavia prices here remained unchanged. Makers repeated prices of 75c an ounce for 100-ounce tins, in one delivery, but owing to light inquiries sales were small. Sales of spot lots by second hands were reported, partly for export account, at 73c @ 74c an ounce for sulphate supplies.

**Saccharin**—The stringency of insoluble supplies forced up prices \$2.50 a pound, and soluble lots were also advanced. Inquiries from domestic and import buyers have been more active but business is restricted, owing to very limited offerings. Soluble is quoted at \$42.50 @ \$43.00 while insoluble closed wholly nominal at \$44.50 some leading interests quoting up to \$50 a pound.

**Saffron Flowers**—The demand was light and under an accumulation of supplies prices of American flowers were

lowered 2c a pound. Spot lots offerings were more liberal at 42c @ 45c a pound, as to quality.

**Sage**—Greek spot supplies have been in better demand and holders raised spot quotations 1/2c a pound. Offerings of 100 bale lots of fancy were made at 15c @ 16c, while for fair quality 14c a pound was quoted.

**Salol**—Further large shrinkages in spot stocks and a steady demand strengthened the market for U. S. P. spot lots. Leading manufacturers advanced prices 5c to \$1.97 a pound for powdered supplies, 5c pound cartons included.

**Silver Nitrate**—Makers announced an advance of 1/2c an ounce, based on the higher market for silver. Spot lots of 500 ounces and over are held at 50 1/2c an ounce for immediate delivery.

**Thyme Leaves**—Under selling pressure prices on spot supplies eased off 1c a pound. Offerings ranged from 7 1/2c @ 8c a pound for prompt delivery.

**Venice Turpentine**—Limited spot stocks led to an advance of 10c a pound. Sales have been restricted to small parcels at \$3.70 @ \$3.75 a pound.

**Wax, Japan**—A better demand created a firmer sentiment among holders, who are asking 1/4c a pound advance. In some quarters, however, spot parcels were obtainable at 15 1/2c, but toward the close of the market prices were quoted at 15 3/4c @ 16c a pound.

#### PRICES BEFORE THE WAR AND NOW

Prices of drugs and chemicals before the war and now are given in a table compiled by the *Journal of Commerce* as follows:

	1914. July 31.	1917. Feb. 1.	1917. Current
Opium	\$ 7.45	\$14.50	\$23.00
Morphia, sulph.	4.70	7.80	9.80
Acetophenetidin	.80	20.00	19.00
Alcohol, U. S. P., gals.	2.52	2.72	9.80
Denatured, gals.	.34	.65	1.00
Antipyrine, bulk	.22	1.25	23.00
Caffeine alkali	3.65	10.75	11.00
Citratized	3.00	6.75	7.50
Chloral hyd., jars	.29	1.28 1/2	1.55
Cocaine—			
Alkaloid, oz.	1.60	5.00	7.00
Coumarin	3.15	11.00	18.00
Cocaine sulph., oz.	5.50	9.30	10.05
Glycerin, C. P.	.19 1/2	.52	.63
Dynamite	.19 1/4	.53	.62 1/4
Paris Green, kgs.	.13	.39	.44
Quicksilver, flasks	35.00	84.00	115.00
Saccharine	1.15	19.00	46.00
Sugar of Milk, p.d.	.13 1/2	.35	.40
Thymol, crys.	2.75	11.50	17.00
Venice Turpentine, true	.23	3.35	3.75
Acids—			
Benzoin, ex. Gum	.85	11.00	3.60
Balsams—			
Copainha, S. A.	.40	.67 1/2	.90
Peru	1.40	3.25	4.25
Fir, Canada	8.75	5.50	6.00
Roots—			
Sarsaparilla, Mexico	.30	.14 1/2	.26
Flowers—			
Arnica	.11 1/2	1.10	2.40
Gums—			
Arabic, Amber sorts	.09 1/4	.15 1/2	.31
Asafoetida, lump	.23	.85	1.50
Camphor, domestic	.44 1/2	.86 1/2	.84 1/2
Leaves—			
Belladonna	.50	1.35	1.60
Buchu, long	1.30	1.25	1.30
Oils—			
Codliver, N. F., bbls.	---	70.00	78.00
Norwegian, bbls.	17.00	112.00	115.00
Haarlem	1.65	3.40	6.50
Olive, yellow	1.05	1.25	1.75
Arsenic, white	.03	.09	.16 1/2
Red	.05 1/2	.25	.50
Epsom Salts, 100 lbs.	.65	2.25	4.25
Formaldehyde	.08 1/2	.12	.16 1/2
Potash—			
Permanganate	.08 1/2	4.00	4.00
Prussiate, yellow	.12 1/2	.92 1/2	1.06
Soda—			
Caustic, 76%, 100 lbs.	1.80	4.25	7.35
Sulphur Flour, 100 lbs.	2.00	2.10	3.85

There has developed such an unprecedented demand from European countries for every kind of drug and chemical that exports have greatly increased. American products are finding a ready market abroad—both crude and manufactured goods are going forward. On the other hand importations have been cut down.

## DRUG AND CHEMICAL NOTES

Norway is reported to have prohibited the exportation of codliver oil.

The Beechwood Chemical Company, of Parkersburg, W. Va., is to erect a factory 3 stories, 54 x 107 feet.

It is stated that the stock of buchu leaves among first hands in London amounted on July 21 to only 12 bales.

All grades of grain and sugar cane alcohol were advanced 20c per gallon by leading distillers on Saturday.

Exports of copper sulphate from the United Kingdom in June amounted to 4,917 tons, against 5,048 tons in June last year.

Saccharine of American manufacture is reported to have sold in London recently for November delivery at 295s per pound.

The 1916-17 production of olive oil in Portugal was 16,458,822 litres. Stocks on March 31 amounted to 18,431,781 litres.

Imports of rapeseed into the United States last month amounted to 327,100 pounds, against 111,100 pounds in July last year.

Paris advices dated July 15 in regard to rape oil say that supplies are very small and that the market was higher at 345 f. per 100 kilos.

Shipments of licorice root from the Madrid consular district to the United States in 1916 amounted to 548,704 pounds, against 1,428,261 pounds in 1915.

Exports of crude iodine from Japan during the first four months of 1917 amounted to 9,357 kin against 150 in the same time last year and 1,185 in 1915.

Natural Dye Woods, Ltd., of Manhattan, has been incorporated under the laws of this State by F. W. Will, G. H. Boyce, T. H. Phillips, Jr., 3 Essex Street, Brooklyn.

William F. Muller who was connected for ten years with D. D. Williamson & Co., manufacturers of caramel color, is now associated with Thomas Henderson & Co., 14 Cliff Street,

The Japanese steamer Kongosan Maru has arrived at Seattle with a cargo of 20,000 packages of shellac from Calcutta, 15,000 cases of which are consigned to a New York importing house.

Exports of camphor from Japan to the United States during the first four months of 1917 were 798,880 kin (1,058,516 lbs.), compared with 477,022 kin in the same period in 1916, and 195,706 kin in 1915. The total exports to all countries were 1,042,841 kin.

The Camden Chemical Manufacturing Company has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey with a capital stock of \$50,000 by Charles A. Betchel, Dr. Alton Jones and Margaret W. Jones, Camden.

The London *Chemist and Druggist* of July 14 says of various articles: "Saccharine—Only retail lots are offered and these command from 330s to 340s per pound; July shipment from the United States is offered at 310s. Saffrol is quoted at from 2s 3d to 2s 6d per pound on the spot, according to seller."

An Italian decree published in the *Gazzetta Ufficiale* May 16, places under the control of the Government the production, working of, and trade in Italian sulphur for the duration of the war, and for six months from the proclamation of peace. The decree empowers the Government to requisition stocks and to fix maximum prices.

Mail advices from Liverpool dated July 18 say: "Cocoa nut oil held firmly but quiet and local makes nominal; maximum prices, crude £70 and refined £85 per ton net naked ex mill. Palm kernel oil firm, with difficulty of getting offers; buyers at the maximum of £52 for crushed and £51 per ton for extracted net naked ex mill. Lard oil quiet."

A firm in India informs an American consular officer that it is in a position to furnish thymol B. P. in quantities up to 1,000 pounds a year. The present price is \$7.30 per pound in large quantities f. o. b. Calcutta for the best quality. The name of the firm can be obtained at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce or its district or cooperative offices by referring to file No. 91018.

Seven men were arrested in Brooklyn, last week, for selling heroin to soldiers at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Over \$6,000 worth of heroin and cocaine was found on the prisoners. Louis Cupero, one of the men arrested, was sentenced by Judge Manton to five years in the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary. The other prisoners will be tried on a similar charge and also for resisting officers.

The *Chemiker-Zeitung*, in a review of the chemical industry in Germany during April, 1917, states that the position was distinctly satisfactory, considering war conditions, although there was naturally still much to be desired. The yearly settlements of most industries showed good results. Transport improved in April, although complaints were still rife. The prospects for export after the war cannot be regarded as unfavorable.

Local importers of olive oil are commencing to feel the effect of recent embargoes declared by Spain and Italy. A decree issued recently by Spain placed an export tax of 40 pesetas per 100 kilos on shipments. The Spanish embargo, which was declared some time ago, will be in effect until November 15. Only edible olive oil in tins and bottles bearing registered marks is being allowed to leave Spain. Some 15,000 barrels of edible oil has just been received here.

The Grasselli Chemical Co., has entered the field of production of high explosives through the incorporation at Columbus of the \$3,000,000 Grasselli Power Co., according to a dispatch from Cleveland. The new company will take over the American High Explosives Co., and the Burton Powder Co., of Newcastle, Pa., and the Cameron Powder Manufacturing Co. of Emporium, Pa. The president of the new company will be Job Burton of Pittsburg, now president of the Burton Powder Co.

Correspondence from Manchester, England, July 20, says of coal tar products:

The demand for solvent naphtha is quite sharp, although so far the prices quoted are about as they were, say from 1s 10d to 1s 11d per gallon. Heavy naphtha is still rather scarce. There is plenty of demand for the naphthalenes, and no difficulty about selling; but, the delays inherent in the license system make it impossible to ship quickly or in such large quantities as the good demand would justify, and it is probable this delay prevents the prices from going so high as they did when the last strong demand was on.

Liverpool advices dated July 25 say of various articles: "Castor oil firm and dearer; Calcutta, good seconds quoted 8½d per pound ex store. Olive oil: No supplies on the market and quotations unavailable. Rape oil quiet; English refined quoted 7ls per cwt. net, naked ex mill. Palm oil: A very firm market; sellers reserved; small sales took place in Softs, Benin and Hards to arrive at the maximum price of £44 per ton net, naked. Palm kernels: Small sales have taken place at £26 per ton to arrive, the market remaining very firm; sellers reserved. Palm kernel oil firm, with a moderate trade at the full maximum price of £52 per ton net, naked, ex mill for crushed and at £51 for extracted."

AUGUST 15, 1917

## Heavy Chemical Markets

### MORE STABLE MARKET IN CHEMICALS

**Acetic Acid Slightly Lower—Sulphuric Stronger, Alums Firm, Caustic Potash in Better Demand—Government Orders Give Confidence That Prices Will Hold Firm.**

After several weeks of general quietness in heavy chemicals the New York market is settling back to a firmer and steadier condition. Important factors say that the market is far more stable than it has been for some time. During the hot months prices are generally inflated because of speculation among dealers, brought about by the lack of consumer demand.

Acetic acid is quoted at slightly lower levels this week, but dealers say that in spite of this, the market has not weakened. On muriatic acid a rather peculiar condition is reported. While prices are quatably unchanged on all degrees, it is said that some manufacturers have been endeavoring to boost prices to an artificial level, and when affairs settle back to a more normal condition within the next week or so, price changes may be expected with a slightly lower figure for spot and near-by goods. Conversely, nitric acid is firmer all along the line, and with spot supplies reported light, coupled with a strong demand from both domestic and foreign consumers, prices are beginning to advance, with some manufacturers not quoting at all on spot goods.

Sulphuric acid has followed the steady advance of basic acids, and all pyrite grades are scarce. Spot stocks are held tightly and at comparatively higher levels, and already considerable inquiry is noted for 1918 business, but the average maker will not quote over next year, which indicates that prices will probably be firm and high. Most all grades of alums are firm, and there continues a good domestic demand as well as much interest by foreign consumers.

Aluminum sulphate is firm, and spot stocks are finding ready buyers at higher prices. This applies to the commercial as well as to the iron. There has been a slight improvement in bleaching powder. Consumers know that this material cannot be held over into the fall months, but holders have stubbornly held the quotation above the one cent mark.

Calcium acetate, copper sulphate, lead acetate and magnesite are maintaining about the price levels that prevailed last week, and wherever price changes have occurred, the trend has been upward.

A better demand is noted for spot caustic potash, as well as bichromate of potash and chlorate of potash. It is understood that Government orders have been heavy for all grades of potash, and hence the firm condition. The prussiates, both the yellow and the red, especially of the Japanese stocks have been in strong demand. Salt-peter is lower. Soda ash is scarce on the spot, and prices have scored another advance for both immediate and forward delivery. Caustic soda is in strong demand from consumers everywhere and little is to be had on the spot, and for this reason consumers are directing chief attention to forward positions, and bids are already being asked for supplies over 1918. Nitrate of soda is held here in firm hands and prices are on the upward trend.

**Acid, Acetic**—This acid, while not weak, is quoted at slightly lower levels than the prevailing price of last week. This condition has been brought about because the market is now settling back to a more normal state. The pure continues to be offered only moderately by producers at 29c @ 30c a pound; and some producers are asking as high as 31c @ 32c a pound. The 28 per cent test is quoted at slightly higher levels, and from 6½c @ 6½c a pound are the figures most generally heard. A strong consumer demand is noted for the 56 per cent test, and quotations range from 11¾c to 12½c a pound for spot goods, and approximately the same price for thirty days' delivery. Between 23c and 24c a pound is the price named for the commercial, and between 25c and 26c for the redistilled, August delivery.

**Acid, Muriatic**—Supplies on the spot are not heavy, according to best sources of information, and this has doubtless been brought about because of heavy orders from Washington. Holders are asking from 2c to 2½c a pound for the 20 degree goods, with a stronger undertone noted all along the line. The 22 degree material is quoted around 2½c a pound, flat, but while business has passed at below the above price, important factors seem disinclined to make free offerings at a fraction less than 2½c a pound, and a number of producers are not quoting at all, because of the present firm condition.

**Acid, Nitric**—The market is firmer, and the advances noted on all degrees still hold. The government is placing orders in heavy volume, and according to local producers there is little spot available here, and chief interest is centering on forward positions. Between 7½c and 7¾c a pound are the prices heard for the 40 degree, while the 42 degré is quoted at prices that range from 8c to 8½c a pound.

**Acid, Sulphuric**—There seems to be a general scarcity of sulphuric. There has been a strong demand which has practically depleted the spot market and now the production seems insufficient to take care of the consumer call from all parts of the country. Deliveries are still uncertain and few long time contracts are now being made. The 66 degree brimstone is quoted at \$36 @ \$38 a ton, which is a material advance over the quotation of last week. Pyrite acid, 66 degree is held tightly at around \$30 flat, and the 60 degree, pyrite, has advanced to \$28 a ton, Southern works. While some are quoting at \$26 a ton as the inside price, the former quotation is nearer the actual market.

**Alums**—Quotations are: Chrome alum, 19c @ 21c a pound; potassium 8¾c @ 8½c a pound, in the lump, in fairly large quantities; the ground 5c @ 5½c a pound, and the ammonium alum in unusually heavy demand at 4¾c @ 5¼c a pound. The local market continues firm, as producers say there has been a strong demand from both domestic and foreign consumers, and nothing indicates any weakening on any grades of alums. No shortage is reported from any source as the production seems to be ample to take care of the present orders for spot goods.

**Aluminum Sulphate**—Considerable business has passed at prices that range from 2c to 2½c a pound for the commercial, while the iron is held firmly and in good demand at 3½c @ 3¾c a pound. Consumers continue to manifest keen interest in aluminum sulphate and a firmer undertone is reported.

**Bleaching Powder**—Only a slight improvement is noted this week on bleaching powder. A quiet market is still reported on goods in export containers, and the 27-pound tare is quoted at 2¾c @ 3¼c a pound, with few buyers even at these low prices. Consumer interest has not improved for stocks in the 100-pound drums. Prices range from 4½c @ 5c a pound, according to seller and quantity. Spot stocks in domestic drums are 1¾c a pound which figure shows almost a half cent advance over quotations of last week. In some quarters 2c is heard as the outside price.

**Calcium Acetate**—Prices are holding firm and large factors advise that they do not expect any material change in price. There is a good demand for spot goods which are quoted freely at \$5.25 @ \$5.50. There has been some export interest recently.

**Copper Sulphate**—The small crystals are quoted at 9½c @ 10c a pound, while the 98-99 per cent material, blue vitriol (large), is quoted at 9½c to 10c a pound. Many large sales have been made during the week, and the market has been more active than for some time. There continues a strong foreign and domestic demand now for this product, and the undertone of the market appears firmer.

**Lead Acetate**—The white crystals are finding ready buyers at 16c a pound in casks or barrels, while the granulated continues to move in good volume at 14c @ 15c a pound. There appears to be more buying, but no material price changes have occurred.

**Magnesite**—The strong demand which has been noted for some time continues, and there is nothing to indicate any downward trend in prices. Quotations in this market

are from \$40 to \$45 a ton, f. o. b. mines, California, and \$50 @ \$55 a ton, f. o. b. New York.

**Potash, Caustic**—The market is steady but quiet. The 70-75 per cent, f. o. b. works is to be had in this market at 65c @ 66c a pound, which is a slight advance over the spot price of last week. No shortage of stocks has been reported, and from 84c to 85c a pound is the price heard for spot 88-92 degree.

**Potassium Bichromate**—The prevailing quotation is around 37c a pound. Some sellers, however, are offering spot stocks at 36½ @ 36½c a pound, and seller and quantity would determine prices in the majority of cases. The local market continues firm as there has been a heavy demand, and makers are not quoting freely.

**Potassium Chlorate**—Spot quotations are made only occasionally on account of the reported shortage of stocks, and with those who have light spot supplies 70c a pound is the price named, but consumers are not interested in this high level. It is said that large orders continue to be placed from Washington. Between 55c and 56c a pound is the price for futures.

**Potassium Prussiate**—The market is steady and firm on both the yellow and the red prussiate, especially Japanese goods, but trading is not brisk due to the fact that there are practically no spot goods available, and interest now centers on stocks afloat and to arrive. Spot and nearby yellow is quoted at \$1.12 to \$1.15 a pound, and at the close importers were holding the red at \$2.75 to \$2.80 a pound, with indications of another advance.

**Salt Peter**—For some reason, yet unexplained, this material has experienced some fluctuation this week with a final drop in the price of spot stocks. One of the largest producers stated that he was not inclined to lower prices in spite of the fact that one or two large dealers have dropped to 29c @ 30c a pound, for the granulated, and 35c @ 37c a pound for the crystals. There are no surplus stocks on hand. It is said that the cost of production is advancing. There was a report that large foreign supplies recently arrived in this port, and this may have caused the decline.

**Soda Ash**—The New York market on soda ash continues to tighten, and producers are making few spot quotations at this time. Forward positions, therefore, are now of chief interest to consumers. For nearby stocks 2¾c @ 3c a pound is the figure named for goods in bags and 3¼c @ 3½c a pound for stocks in barrels.

**Soda, Caustic**—Following in sympathy with soda ash, caustic has scored another advance this week, and with spot offerings extremely light the market on this position is entirely nominal, and large future business is now being booked. Already there is much activity for business over 1918, and everything points to material advances. From 7¾c to 8c a pound is the price named.

**Sodium Bichromate**—From 16c to 16½c a pound is the price now prevailing, and as high as 17c a pound was heard. A firmer condition is reported on this product from every quarter, and with spot stocks reported light the undertone is firmer.

**Sodium Nitrate**—Nothing seems to disturb the firmness of nitrate of soda. There is additional activity this week and some holders are reluctant to quote on the spot at all. Since prices have been on the upward trend for some time and with an increasing consumer demand from all directions, the market closed with an advancing tendency. The spot price is 6½c @ 6½c a pound, for the refined, and \$4.30 @ \$4.40 for the 95 per cent, crude.

Mail advices from London dated July 23 say: "The scarcity of various vegetable drugs, for our supplies of which we are dependent upon overseas sources, is becoming more pronounced, and the prices of such drugs are accordingly rising. To name only a few, senna, calumba root, Belgian and French chamomiles, gentian root, sarsaparilla, liquorice root, and opium are all scarce and very dear. In synthetic drugs there have been remarkably few price changes of late. Salicylic acid, salicylate of soda, and aspirin remain firm, but there has been no further advance in price. Potassium bromide is dearer."

#### HALTING CONDITION IN BUSINESS

Dun's Review says of business conditions: The depressing effect of existing uncertainties has become more sharply defined, and in some of its most important branches business is characterized by rather more than the usual mid-summer halting. With the continued doubts about prices, and with the widening scope of the export embargo, the lull naturally at this period of the year is intensified, and conservatism is a more conspicuous feature.

Not only buyers, but also sellers, are in many instances disinclined to commit themselves further pending a clearer insight into the future, and in steel, lumber, textiles, hides and leather and elsewhere Governmental purchases remain the dominating influence and take precedence over all other requirements.

#### SPICE AND SEED PRICES

H. P. Herrfeldt & Co., say of herbs and seeds: Celery seed has been the most active article this week and there are further buyers at anything under present quotations. Stocks here are small and cables quote fully 27c for shipment from France. Yellow mustard seeds are resting quiet with practically nothing being shipped from England. Greek sage has been in good inquiry and closes higher. There is a decidedly better inquiry throughout the spice list with more local activity principally in black and white peppers. The sudden advance in the price of spot white pepper has been the feature of the week, due to concentration of local stocks, also higher cables which have been received from the East.

In their weekly review of the market for seeds and herbs John Clarke & Co. say:

The whole list is feeling the early autumn needs already discernible, and prices are generally unsettled from day to day, owing to the small visible actual supply and the very distinctly uncertain prospect of fresh arrivals here. The list is likely to undergo all sorts of changes for the next few weeks, mostly upward, and it is advisable to anticipate needs wherever reasonably possible, especially in mustards, celery and coriander, and in all kinds of herbs.

#### TIN MARKET DULL

The week was one of unusual quiet in the tin market, but until near the end prices were firmly maintained on the basis of 66½c for Straits, 60½c for Banka and 55½c for Chinese. On Friday, the London market went off £3 and the New York prices were modified ¼c for Straits and Banka, bringing the prices to 63½c and 60½c respectively. Chinese No. 1 was reduced ¼c to 55½c.

#### IMPORTANT CHANGES IN JOBBERS' PRICES

##### Advanced

Acetic Anhydride, 15c@25c.	Gamboge, Blocky, 10c@15c.
Acid, Tannic, Medicinal, 25c.	Iron Citrate and Quinine, 25c.
Powdered, 25c.	Quinine and Strychnine, 50c.
Alcohol, Cologne Spirits, 2c@10c.	Mercury, 5c.
Commercial, 2c@15c.	Oil, Cade, 25c.
Aloin, 4c.	Cloves, \$1.
Amyl Nitrite, 5c.	Zinc Peroxide, \$1.70.

##### Declined

Acid, Benzoic, From Toluol, 75c.	Oil, Almond, Bitter, 1b, \$2.
Glycerophosphoric, 5c.	Wintergreen, Synthetic, 15c.
Camphor, Refined, 5c.	Sodium Benzoate, \$1.
Japanese, 10c.	Cacodylate, 30c@40c.
Flaxseed, Cleaned, Bbls, \$1.	Zinc Phenolsulphonate, 10c@20c.
Naphthol, Beta, Benzoate, 20c.	

Palermo advices dated July 6 say of lemon oil: "The market since our last report of June 28, has gained strength, as we anticipated, and as buying in Sicily is becoming more general, there is a small advance in price. To-day's quotation for reliable oil is 4s 2d c. i. f. London, including war risk at present rate. As usual at this time of the year, there are rumors that the growing crop of lemons has been damaged, but from investigations made our opinion is that so far it promises to be as large as last. Anyway, it will probably be more than sufficient to meet the demand expected for the oil."

A. A. Wasserscheid, eastern sales manager of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works of St. Louis, returned Monday from his vacation, which he spent at Third Lake, Fulton Chain, Adirondack Mountains.

## Color & Dyestuff Markets

### FIRMER TONE IN DYESTUFFS

**Spot Goods In Light Supply—Government Orders Expected In Some Lines—More Activity Indicated Now That Summer Dullness Is About Over.**

There was a material improvement in the New York Color and Dyestuffs market this week. Where no important price changes for spot stocks have occurred, the undertone of the market is firmer, and where price changes have been noted, the trend has been upward. The firmer condition has been brought about by the very logical reason that the "Summer dullness" is about over.

There would be a brisk export movement but for the fact that there is a general lack of steamer bottoms, and with high insurance rates, a number of important producers here seem willing to take their chances with home consumers, rather than risk shipments abroad. And, aside from this, large Government orders are daily expected, and this tends to add to the bullish feeling.

In most cases the fluctuation of colors has been immaterial, but it is expected that the majority of coal tar colors will advance from now on as there is nothing to indicate any weakening. Supplies from week to week are reported in lesser supply on the spot. Since there is no recognized standard for colors, prices are quoted at a wide range, and seller and quality have considerable to do with the prices.

Chinese egg albumen is scarce because of the difficulty experienced in shipping. Supplies held here on the spot are light, and trading is restricted because consumers are expecting lower prices as vessels arrive from time to time. It would appear, however, that importers have sold goods to arrive for some time ahead.

Archil, cochineal and cutch are holding their own, and while no important price changes have occurred during the week, the undertone of the market is decidedly firmer on all of these materials as spot stocks are light, and there is a heavier domestic inquiry, and a constant export demand. Divi divi has followed along in sympathy with these products and little spot is to be had at much less than \$62 a ton, inside, with some asking as high as \$65 a ton. Importations are not heavy, and while large quantities are afloat, there is no means of telling the location of the ships.

Due to a recent export demand from Italy and Russia for logwood, importers in New York are inclined to be somewhat bullish, and prices show an advance on both the sticks and the chips. Fustic holds firm with a strong demand.

There seems to be more interest in intermediates, and while trading is not brisk, price changes during the week indicate a firmer tone. There is nothing new in naphthionic or sulphuric acids, but the market is steady and prices are holding firm. Aniline oil, which has been of no interest for the past month or so shows a slight improvement, and prices have advanced at least a cent for spot goods.

**Albumen**—It cannot be learned that there is any large quantity of the imported egg albumen available here on the spot. Shipments from the far East, especially China, are uncertain, and importers are holding tightly to whatever spot supplies they have on hand. The nominal price is around \$1.00 @ \$1.10 a pound. There is no way of ascertaining just the quantity of spot egg available here, but the market is tight, and no business has passed during the week below \$1.00. The blood is likewise in good demand from American consumers, and spot prices range from 50c to 52c a pound for domestic stocks, and from 58c to 61c a pound for imported.

**Archil**—The market is firm. There is a better demand from both domestic and foreign consumers, and although some holders are inclined to play to foreign buyers at higher prices than can be obtained here immediately, large business has, nevertheless, passed to American concerns. From one source it was stated that little trouble was being

experienced in securing space on British vessels, but insurance rates are high. Spot and near-by prices are: Concentrated (limited quantities on spot) 21c @ 26c a pound; triple 18c @ 20c a pound, and the double 15c @ 17c a pound.

**Cochineal**—Large factors are offering in smaller quantities and not quite so freely at 55c a pound as the minimum, for spot goods, with around 60c a pound as the outside quotation. Regardless of the fact that trading continues in light volume, holders of spot stocks are not quoting at lower levels because of the general improvement noted on all other natural dyestuffs. Important dealers here advise that the market is firm, but rather quiet with a stronger undertone.

**Cutch**—There is a better demand for cutch of all grades and although prices show no material change this week, holders are somewhat bullish as to the immediate future. The spot quotations in this market are: Rangoon, in boxes, from 12c to 13½c a pound; liquid 8½c @ 9c a pound, and the tablets from 10c to 12c a pound.

**Divi Divi**—Holders of spot supplies are quoting with considerable firmness at \$62 a ton as the inside price. While considerable business has passed during the week at \$63 a ton, and higher, material is available here from more than one source at around \$61 a ton subject to prior sale. For more than a month the price of this product has been between \$65 and \$70 a ton, but because consumers were not inclined to pay these prices, spot quotations dropped suddenly. It was simply a matter of supply and demand, coupled with some speculation. Perhaps on goods for thirty and sixty days' delivery \$60 a ton would be accepted as this price has been heard from a number of important quarters for these positions. Importers say that every indication points to a firmer condition, due chiefly to heavy fall orders and uncertainties of importations.

**Gambier**—With the exception of the cubes it is understood that other stocks of gambier are in light supply. The market is unsettled owing to uncertainty on the part of holders as to just how much stock the consumers have on hand, and on the market. For these reasons the tone of the New York market is firm, but trading is restricted because sellers and buyers are unable to get together on prices. Dealers are quoting Common at 15½c @ 16½c a pound; 25 per cent tan, 10c @ 10½c a pound; cubes No. 1, 23c @ 24c a pound, and cubes No. 2, 21c @ 23c a pound.

**Indigo**—All indications point to a further advance on this product, as the demand continues strong and spot supplies are said to be unusually light. Around 30c @ 32c a pound is the quotation generally heard for spot wool indigo, with 50c @ 54c a pound as the prevailing price for the cotton. There appears to be additional consumer interest on both of these grades of indigo.

**Logwood**—All logwood is in better demand, and prices have scored an advance. Importers are having considerable trouble in securing steamer space for the movement of stocks toward storage houses in New York and Brooklyn. Because there has not been a strong consumer call for this material little spot has been held here. Now, there comes a strong demand from foreign countries, and one of the largest American consumers has made a firm bid for 500 tons at \$41 a ton. The Hayti sticks are quoted now from \$35 to \$41 a ton. The 51-degree extract has tightened, and prices range here at the minimum of 11c a pound, and up to 15c a pound as the outside price.

**Fustic**—Fustic is in strong demand. There is especially a good call for fustic extract, and prices are firm, with a tendency toward an advance in price. Solid extract is held at 24c @ 25c a pound; and from 5½c to 6c a pound is the price asked for fustic chips. While there has been no important change in the general range of prices, the market is in a firmer condition. Spot and near-by materials are quoted between \$45 and \$47 a ton for the sticks.

**Sumac**—There is a better demand, and the market continues to tighten on domestic goods. The Virginia material, 25 per cent tan, is quoted at \$50 @ \$59 per ton. The price of foreign grades of sumac continues to climb owing to difficulties in getting stocks to America, and foreign goods, according to importers, will materially advance. A

nominal quotation is \$85 @ \$87 a ton for stock afloat and near-by.

#### Coal Tar Derivatives

**Acid, Naphthionic**—The tone of the New York market is steady but quiet on this acid, as manufacturers have produced only to the extent to meet current demands. Refined naphthionic has held fairly steady and around \$1.80 @ \$1.90 per pound has been the price heard for spot goods. The crude is quoted at \$1.50 per pound, f. o. b. works, as the minimum price.

**Acid, Sulphanilic**—A strong call continues from Washington for sulphanilic acid, and offerings are not now being made so freely. With additional interest being manifested on the part of private concerns the tone of the market is firmer and holders are disinclined to sell at much below 32c a pound as the inside price. Around 34c a pound is the maximum quotation. From a most reliable source it was stated that manufacturers are producing only to the extent to meet Government demands, but there appear to be other stocks on the market as business has passed to private consumers at above prices during the week.

**Aniline Oil for Red**—It appears that manufacturers are producing only sufficient quantities of this material to take care of the immediate consumer requirements. The present demand, while steady, is by no means pressing, and prices are holding unchanged at \$1.12 @ \$1.15 a pound.

**Aniline Oil and Salts**—The New York market on the oil continues weak. There is a slow movement of stocks toward consumers, but because inquiries have been heavier prices have advanced slightly. Between 28½c and 29c a pound, drums extra, is the price named in most quarters for the oil, and offerings continue to be made freely at these prices. Supplies of the salts are sufficient to take care of a much better demand, and between 33c and 34c a pound is the price for spot stocks.

**Benzidine**—There is a steady consumer demand for benzidine, but the market is by no means active. Supplies are reported adequate, but manufacturers are inclined to limit the production to the quantity necessary to take care of current demands. The price of the base is from \$1.85 to \$1.95 a pound, while the sulphate is held at \$1.60 @ \$1.70 a pound. The market is firmer.

**Metatoluylenediamine**—There continues much speculation among holders of this product, and prices continue to fluctuate. The demand from consumers is reported fair, with a heavier inquiry. The spot quotation named is \$1.70 @ \$1.75 a pound.

**Naphthalene**—No additional activity has been noticed during the week on naphthalene, either the flake or the balls. There has been a steady demand from domestic consumers, and during the past few days a comparatively strong call has come from foreign consumers. In barrels, a good grade of flake is quoted at 9½c @ 10½c a pound, while the price for spot balls ranges around 10½c and up to 11c a pound. No shortage of supplies is reported in this market, and the condition is generally satisfactory.

**Dinitrotoluol**—A firm condition is reported and the advance which occurred last week continues to hold. Consumers are showing more interest, and spot stocks are not offered as freely as they were several weeks ago. The price quoted by most holders is 60c a pound, but some business has passed at 55c as the inside figure.

**Para-amidophenol**—This market is quiet, and some of the largest holders have now lowered their spot quotation considerably. Consumers are showing little interest at the present time even in the way of inquiries. The base is quoted freely at the wide range of \$5.00 @ \$6.00 a pound, while the hydrochloride is offered in most quarters at \$5.00 @ \$5.50 a pound.

**Benzol**—A slightly easier condition is noted on benzol, but holders are inclined to the belief that the present lull will be of short duration as they figure that consumers are not heavily stocked. For this reason the decline in price has not been material. Spot offerings are heard at around 55c a gallon as the inside price, with about 58c a gallon as the maximum. The 90 per cent material is in better inquiry and the quotation generally heard is around 52c a gallon, on contract.

**Betanaphthol**—A firmer condition is reported on this material and producers are holding the technical tightly at 70c @ 75c a pound, with the price of the U. S. P. ranging around \$1.25 a pound. The figure named for the sublimed on the spot is between 85c @ 90c a pound, which is a material advance over the spot quotation of last week.

**Dinitrophenol**—The market continues weak and quiet on dinitrophenol, and with no consumer demand and heavy supplies another general break may be expected at any time. For a long time there has been no interest except dealer speculation. Prices named for contract goods are from 63c to 65c a pound. Spot stocks are being offered freely at around 60c a pound in most cases, but some are still asking 62c a pound as the outside. Quantity and seller would determine price.

**Toluidine**—No important price changes have been reported this week on toluidine. Consumers continue to show considerable interest in the way of inquiries, but the orders have not been large. The price of spot ortho varies from 85c to \$1.00 a pound, depending on seller and quantity. For spot goods, the para is quoted in most quarters around \$2.10 a pound, while goods for near-by delivery are quoted at \$2.00 a pound.

**Toluol**—Spot toluol is very scarce in this market and the consumer interest now centers on forward positions. The Government has recently bought heavily in this market, and it is stated that producers have been unable to keep pace with the strong demand. The flat price of \$1.75 a pound is the figure named for forward positions. Occasionally a spot price is heard, but \$2.00 a pound does not interest consumers at the present time.

#### DRUG, CHEMICAL AND DYE NOTES

Nux vomica to the amount of 1,840 pockets arrived at this port during the week ended August 10.

E. Kley, 40 Pine Street, dealer in dyestuffs, has engaged R. V. Svobitschka to take charge of his chemical department.

Frank Waldo, of E. M. and F. Waldo, color manufacturers, at 11 Broadway, has been appointed to the second officers corps at Plattsburg which begins Aug. 27.

The business of the Footer Dye Works, Cumberland, Md., has been taken over by a new company with authorized capital of \$700,000. Thomas B. Finnian, of Cumberland is president.

The Standard Sulphur Corporation, capital, \$6,200,000 organized to mine and refine sulphur and other substances has been incorporated by William F. O'Keeffe, H. Gehrman, and George G. Steigler, of Wilmington.

C. G. Weiscopf, formerly with H. R. Lathrop & Co., and recently affiliated with S. B. Penick & Co. has resigned his position with the latter firm and established himself in business on his own account which will be conducted along the same lines as the business at present conducted by the two firms mentioned, and will be known as the Charlotte Drug Co., Charlotte, Michigan.

The Colorado Power Company reports that in the last thirty days it has signed contracts aggregating 1,000 horsepower for use in mining and milling molybdenum. This represents a new application of its service. Heretofore this rare metal has been produced in this country upon a negligible scale. It is a valuable alloy in steel manufacture, adding peculiar tempering qualities to the steel. In this connection it is of special value at the present time.

The British Minister of Munitions has issued an order, dated July 13, by which creosote, green oil, sharp oil, and any oil produced from or containing an admixture of oil produced from the distillation of coal-tar, or any of them, cannot be dealt in without a license issued under his authority, application for which should be made to the Director-General of Munitions Supply, Whitehall Place, London, S. W. 1, and marked "Creosote License."

## Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

**NOTICE** — The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

## **Drugs and Chemicals**

<b>NOTICE</b> — The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.	Bismuth Subnitrate .....	lb. — — 2.85	Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)	lb. 75 — .76
In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.	Subiodide .....	lb. — — 4.75	Spanish .....	lb. .72 — .74
<b>Drugs and Chemicals</b>	Tannate .....	lb. — — 2.90	Ether, U. S. P., 1900 .....	lb. .35 — .35
<b>Acetanilid, C.P., bbls.</b> ....lb. .50 — .51	Valerate .....	lb. — — 4.50	Washed .....	lb. — — .31
<b>*Acetone</b> .....lb. .33 — .34	Borax, in bbls., crystals .....	lb. .071/4 — .0734	Eucalyptol .....	lb. 1.34 — 1.40
<b>*Acetphenetidin</b> .....lb. 17.50 — 19.50	Crystals, U. S. P. Kegs..	lb. .081/4 — .0834	Formaldehyde .....	lb. .16/4 — .17
<b>Acetyl salicylic Acid, bulk</b> ..lb. — — 3.50	Powdered, bbls. ....lb. .071/4 — .0734	Fuller's Earth, powdered 100 lbs.	lb. 1.60 — 1.65	
1-lb. cartons .....	Bromine, U. S. P., tins .....	lb. .051/4 — .06	Gelatin, silver .....	lb. "Gold" .....
Aconitine, 1/2-oz. vials ..ea. 2.00 — 2.05	Burgundy Pitch .....	lb. .26 — .29	"Glucose" .....	lb. 2.75 — 2.90
<b>Agar Agar, No. 1</b> .....lb. .61 — .62	Cadmium Bromide, crystals..	lb. — — 4.20	Glycerin, C. P., bulk .....	lb. 64 — .64
<b>Alcohol, 188 proof</b> ..gal. 4.30 — 4.32	Iodide .....	lb. — — 5.10	Drums and bbls. added .....	lb. 65/4 — .66
190 proof, U. S. P. ....gal. 4.32 — 4.34	Metal sticks .....	lb. — — 2.15	C. P. in cans .....	lb. 63/4 — .63
<b>Cologne Spirit, 190 proof</b> ..gal. 4.36 — 4.38	*Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk ..lb. 11.25 — 11.50	Dynamite, drum included .....	lb. 50 — .50	
<b>Wood, ref. 95 p.c.</b> ..gal. 1.00 — 1.02	Citrated, U. S. P. ....lb. 10.70 — 12.00	Soap, Lye, Loose .....	lb. .45 — .45	
.97 p.c. ....gal. 1.05 — 1.07	Phosphate, 1-oz. vials ..oz. — — 9.75	*Grains of Paradise .....	lb. 3.95 — 4.00	
<b>*Denatured, 180 proof</b> ..gal. 1.00 — 1.01	Sulphate, 1-oz. vials ..oz. — — 1.30	Guaiaconil, liquid .....	lb. 1.95 — 2.00	
188 proof ..gal. 1.02 — 1.03	Calcium Glycerophosphate ..lb. — — 2.25	Guarana .....	lb. 15.00 — 16.00	
<b>Aldehyde, Acet.</b> ..lb. — — 2.35	Hypophosphite .....	lb. 1.18 — 1.20		
<b>Almonds, bitter</b> ..lb. .30 — .32	Iodide .....	lb. 4.60 — 4.65		
<b>Sweet</b> .....	Phosphate, Precip. ....lb. .30 — .35			
Meal .....	Sulphocarbonate ..lb. — — 1.40			
<b>Aloin, U. S. P., powd.</b> ..lb. — — 1.15	<b>Calomel, see Mercury</b> .....	lb. — — 84/4		
<b>Aluminum Acetate</b> ..lb. .80 — .90	Camphor, Am. ref'd, bbls.bk.lbs.	lb. — — 85/4		
Metallic .....	Square of 4 ounces ..lb. — — 85/4			
<b>Sulphate, C.P.</b> ..lb. — — .27	16's in 1-lb. carton ..lb. — — .81			
<b>*Ambergris, black</b> ..oz. 10.00 — 13.00	24's in 1-lb. cartons ..lb. — — .86/4			
Grey .....	32's in 1-lb. cartons ..lb. — — .86/4			
<b>Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.</b> 66lb. .80 — .85	Cases of 100 blocks ..lb. — — .85			
<b>Benzoate, cryst.</b> U. S. P. lb. — — 11.00	<b>*Japan, refined, 2/4-lb. slabs</b> ..lb. .76 — .77			
<b>Bichromate, C.P.</b> ..lb. — — 1.20	Monobromated .....	lb. 2.50 — 2.55		
<b>Bromide, gran.</b> ..lb. .65 — .66	<b>Cantharides, Chinese</b> ..lb. .05 — 1.10			
<b>Carb. Dom., U.S.P. kegs, powd.</b> lb. .17 — .18	Powdered .....	lb. 1.15 — 1.20		
Resub., Cubes ..lb. — — .33	Russian .....	lb. 3.90 — 4.00		
Hypophosphite ..lb. — — 2.15	<b>Heavy</b> ..lb. .04/4 — .04/4			
Iodide .....	Chloral Hydrate ..lb. .25-lb. jars — — 1.65			
Molybdate, Pure ..lb. — — 7.00	Charcoal Willow, powdered ..lb. .06 — .06/4			
<b>Muriate, C. P.</b> ..lb. — — .45	Chlorine, liquid ..lb. .06 — .06/4			
Nitrate, cryst., C. P. ....lb. .25 — .26	Chloroform ..lb. .30 — .35			
Gran. ..lb. — — .54	Chrysarobin, U. S. P. ....lb. — — .83			
Oxalate, Pure ..lb. — — 1.15	Cinchonidin, Alk. ....oz. — — .66			
Persulphate ..lb. — — 1.25	Cinchonine, Alk. crystals ..oz. — — .46			
Phosphate (Dibasic) ..lb. .50 — .60	Sulphate ..lb. — — 3.45			
Salicylate ..lb. 1.60 — 1.63	Cinnabar .....	lb. .46		
<b>*Amyl Acetate, bulk</b> ..lb. 5.25 — 6.50	Civet .....	lb. .34/4 — .35		
<b>Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)</b> ..lb. .18 — .19	Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison) ..lb. .44 — .48			
Needle powder ..lb. .16 — .17	Oleate ..lb. .34 — .35			
<b>Sulphate, 16-17 per cent free sulphur</b> ..lb. .49 — .54	<b>*Cocaine, Alkaloid</b> ..oz. — — 7.00			
<b>*Antipyrine, bulk</b> ..lb. 23.00 — 25.00	Hydrochloride, bulk ..oz. — — 7.25			
<b>Apomorphine Hydrochloride</b> ..oz. — — 31.20	<b>Cocos Butter, bulk</b> ..lb. .27 — .28			
<b>Areca Nuts</b> .....	Boxes ..lb. .34 — .36			
Powdered .....	Cases, fingers ..lb. .38 — .39			
<b>Argols</b> ..lb. .16 — .18	Codeine, alk., 1 oz. vials ..oz. — — 12.55			
<b>Arsenic, red</b> ..lb. .64 — .69	1/2 oz. vials ..oz. — — 12.75			
White ..lb. .16 — 16 1/2	Acetate, 1 oz. vials ..oz. — — 11.30			
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. vials oz. — — 77.50	1/2 oz. vials ..oz. — — 11.50			
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. vials oz. — — 71.00	Phosphate, 1 oz. vials ..oz. — — 9.45			
Balm of Gilead Buds ..lb. .27 — .29	1/2 oz. vials ..oz. — — 9.65			
<b>Barium Carb. prec., pure</b> ..lb. .35 — .35	Sulphate, 1 oz. vials ..oz. — — 10.05			
"Chlorate, pure" ..lb. — — 1.20	1/2 oz. vials ..oz. — — 10.25			
<b>Barley, Pearl</b> ..100 lbs. 2.40 — 2.45	Collodion, U. S. P. ....lb. .38 — .40			
<b>*St. Thomas</b> ..gal. 2.95 — 3.00	Flexible, U. S. P. ....lb. .44 — .46			
<b>Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)</b> ..gal. — — .23	<b>Colocynthis, Trieste, whole</b> ..lb. .25 — .26			
Benzine, steel bbls. ....gal. — — .26	Pulp, U. S. P. ....lb. .36 — .37			
Wood bbls. ....gal. — — .26	<b>*Spanish Apples</b> ..lb. .51 — .54			
<b>Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes.</b>	Copper Chloride, pure cryst. ....lb. .55 — .60			
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz.c.v. oz. 2.50 — 3.00	Cresote, Beechwood ..lb. .32 — .33			
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates) ..gal. — — .33	<b>*Carbonate</b> ..lb. .75 — 8.45			
Bismuth, Citrate U. S. P. ....lb. — — .33	Cresol, U. S. P. ....lb. .32 — .33			
Salicylate ..lb. — — .35	Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste ..lb. .32 — .35			
Subcarbonate, U. S. P. ....lb. — — .325	Jewelers large ..lb. 1.12 — 1.22			
Subgallate ..lb. — — .325	Small ..lb. .85 — .89			
Nominal.	French ..lb. .34 — .38			
Benzine, steel bbls. ....gal. — — .23	Dextrin, Corn, bags ..100 lbs. — — 5.90			
Wood bbls. ....gal. — — .26	<b>*Potato, Domestic</b> ..lb. .09 — .10			
<b>Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes.</b>	Imported ..lb. .13 — .14			
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz.c.v. oz. 2.50 — 3.00	Dover's Powder, U. S. P. ....lb. 4.90 — 5.00			
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates) ..gal. — — .33	Dragon's Blood, Mass ..lb. .30 — .50			
Bismuth, Citrate U. S. P. ....lb. — — .33	Reeds ..lb. 2.30 — 2.35			
Salicylate ..lb. — — .35	<b>*Emetine, Alk.</b> , 15 gr. vials ..ea. — — 2.75			
Subcarbonate, U. S. P. ....lb. — — .325	5 gr. vials ..ea. — — 1.05			
Subgallate ..lb. — — .325	Hydrochloride, U.S.P. 5-gr. v. ea. — — 1.00			
Nominal.	15 gr. vials ..ea. — — 1.89			

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## Drugs &amp; Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Methylene Blue .....	lb. 12.00	-13.95
Milk, powdered .....	lb. .16	-.19
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums lb. ....	.19	-.20
Morphine, Acet. ½-oz. v. 1-oz.		
Hydrochlor. ½-oz.v.1-oz.box oz.	—	-10.10
Sulphate, 5-oz. cans .....	oz.	— 9.80
1-oz. vials .....	oz.	— 9.85
½-oz. vials, 2½-oz. boxes oz.	—	-10.05
½-oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes ..oz.	—	-10.10
Diacetyl, Alk., ½-oz. v. ....oz.	14.90	-15.10
Hydrochloride, ½-oz. v. ....oz.	13.50	-13.65
Ethyl, Hydrochloride, ½-oz. v. ....oz.	—	-15.25
*Moss, Iceland .....	lb. .35	-.40
Irish .....	lb. .10	-.11
Musk, pods, Cab. ....oz.	oz. 10.00	-10.50
Touquin .....	oz. 20.00	-20.25
Grain Cab .....	oz. 20.00	-28.00
Touquin .....	oz. 22.25	-29.75
Druggists .....	oz. 27.50	-28.00
Synthetic .....	lb. 11.50	-12.75
Naphthalene, Flake .....	lb. .09	-.10
Balls .....	lb. .10	-.10%
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate lb. ....	lb. .22	
Sulphate .....	lb. .27	-.29
Nux Vomica, whole .....	lb. .12	-.13
Powdered .....	lb. .16½	-.17
*Opium, cases .....	lb. —	-30.00
*Jobbing lots .....	lb. —	-30.00
*Granular .....	lb. —	-32.00
Powdered, U. S. P. ....lb.	—	-32.00
Oxgall, pur. U. S. P. ....lb.	lb. 1.50	-1.55
Papain .....	lb. 3.45	-3.90
Panaffin White Oil, U. S. P. gal.	3.00	-3.50
Pearl Green, kegs .....	lb. .40	-.42
Petrolatum, light amber bbls. lb. ....	lb. .04½	-.04½
Cream .....	lb. .07½	-.08
Lily white .....	lb. .09½	-.10
Snow white .....	lb. .13	-.14
*Phenolphthalein .....	lb. 15.50	-16.50
Phosphorus, yellow .....	lb. 1.50	— 2.00
Red .....	lb. 1.20	— 1.25
*Pilocarpine, Alk. 10 gr. vials.gr.	—	— .15
Piperin .....	lb. 13.00	-18.00
Poppy Heads .....	lb. .80	-.82
Potassium acetate .....	oz. 1.25	— 1.26
Bicarb. ....	lb. 1.40	— 1.45
Bisulphite .....	lb. .45	— .60
C. P. ....	lb. .75	— .85
Bromide, (bulk, gran.) ....lb.	1.35	— 1.38
Cryst. (bulk, gran.) ....lb.	1.50	— 1.51
Citrate, bulk .....	lb. —	— 1.54
Glycerophosphate, bulk ..oz.	—	— 1.45
Hypophosphate, bulk ..oz.	1.65	— 1.70
Iodide, bulk .....	lb. 2.90	— 2.95
Lactophosphate .....	oz. —	— .25
*Permanganate, U. S. P. ....lb.	5.40	— 5.43
Salicylate .....	lb. 2.90	— 2.95
Sulphite, C. P. ....	lb. 1.11	— 1.16
Tartrate, powdered .....	lb. 1.31	— 1.32
Quassia chips .....	lb. .07	-.07½
Quinine, Sulph. 100 oz tins. oz.	—	.75
30-oz. tins .....	oz. —	.75½
25-oz. tins .....	oz. —	.76
5-oz. tins .....	oz. —	.77
1-oz. tins .....	oz. —	.80
*Second Hands .....	oz. .73	— .74
*Amsterdam .....	oz. .75	— .76
*German .....	oz. .75	— .76
Java .....	oz. .75	— .76
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins oz.	—	.80
Sulphate, tins .....	oz. —	.40
Resorcin crystals, U. S. P. ....lb.	13.00	-13.50
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs.lb. ....	—	.57
Powdered, bbls. ....	lb. —	.40
Rose Water, triple dist., dem. lb. ....	7.00	— 7.20
Rotten Stone, pow'd, bbls. ....lb.	—	.02½
*Saccharin, U. S. P., soluble lb. ....	42.50	-43.00
U. S. P., Insoluble .....	lb. 44.50	-50.00
Safrol .....	lb. —	
Salicin, bulk .....	lb. 16.00	-16.75
Salol, powd. 5-lb.carton,U.S.P.lb. ....	—	— 1.97
Sandalwood .....	lb. .18	— .19
Ground .....	lb. .20	— .22
Santonin, cryst. bulk .....	lb. 36.00	-37.25
Powdered .....	lb. 37.00	-38.00
Scammony, resin .....	lb. 2.50	— 2.50
Powdered .....	lb. 2.70	— 3.00
Seidlin's Mixture, bbls. ....lb.	.30	— .30%
Silver Nitrate, 500-oz. lots ..oz.	—	— .50
Sticks (Lunar Caustic) ..oz.	.41	— .42
Oxide .....	oz. .96	— 1.01
*Soap, Castile, white, pure ..lb.	—	.27
Marseilles, white .....	lb. .18	— .19
Green, pure .....	lb. .17	— .18
Ordinary .....	lb. .12	— .13
*Nominal .....	—	
Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure lb. ....	lb. .16	— .16½
Ordinary .....	lb. .11	— .12
Sodium, Acetate,U.S.P.,gran. lb. ....	lb. .25	— .29
Benzoate, gran., U. S. P. ....lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Bicarb. U. S. P., powd, bbls. ....lb.	—	— .03½
Bromide, U. S. P. ....lb. —	lb. .45	— .60
Cacodylate .....	oz. —	2.50
Citrate, U. S. P., cryst. ....lb.	—	— .85
Granular, U. S. P. ....lb. —	—	— .95
Glycerophosphate, crystals. ....lb.	2.65	— 2.70
Hypophosphite, U. S. P. ....lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Iodide .....	lb. —	— 4.50
Phosphate, U. S. P., gran. ....lb.	—	— .13
Recrystallized .....	lb. —	— .18
Dried .....	lb. —	— .26
Salicylate, U. S. P. ....lb.	—	— 1.20
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt) ....lb.	—	— .12
Tungstate .....	lb. —	— 1.50
Spermaceti, blocks .....	lb. —	— .25
Spirit Ammonia, U. S. P. ....lb.	.45	— .55
Aromatic, U. S. P. ....lb. —	lb. .47	— .50
Nitrous Ether, U. S. P. ....lb.	—	— .49
Ether Comp. ....	lb. —	— 1.65
Starch, Corn Pearl, bags ...cwt.	6.05	— 6.08
Potato, granulated .....	lb. —	— .13
*Storax, liquid, cases .....	lb. .675	— 7.25
Stroncium Acetate .....	lb. —	— 1.25
Bromide, gran. ....lb. —	lb. .65	— .66
Iodide .....	lb. —	— 3.65
Nitrate .....	lb. .47	— .62
Salicylate, U. S. P. ....lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Strychnine, Alkd,cryst.,vial. oz.	—	— 2.35
Acetate .....	lb. —	— 2.35
Nitrate .....	lb. —	— 2.35
Sulphate, crystals, bulk ..oz.	—	— 2.05
Sugar of Milk, powdered ....lb.	—	— .41
Sulphonol, 100 oz. lots ..oz.	1.25	— 1.50
Sulphonymethylmethane, U.S.P. lb.	15.00	-16.00
Sulphonymethane, U. S. P. ....lb.	13.40	-14.40
Sulphur, bbls, roll .....	100 lbs.	3.70
Flour .....	100 lbs.	3.85
Flowers .....	100 lbs.	4.00
Precipitated (Lae) .....	lb. .30	— .35
Washed .....	lb. .08	— .10
Tamarinds, bbls. ....	lb. .08	— .09
*Kegs .....	per keg	5.75
Tar, Barbadoes .....	gal. .30	— .35
North Carolina, 1 pt. ....doz.	—	— .85
Tartar Emetic, U. S. P. ....lb.	.62	— .64
Casks .....	lb. .57	— .59
Terpin Hydrate .....	lb. .56	— .60
Terpineol .....	lb. .75	— .90
Thymol, crystals, U. S. P. ....lb.	—	— 23.40
Iodide, U. S. P. ....lb. —	—	— 19.65
Tin crystals, bbls. ....	lb. —	— 40½
Bichloride, bbls. ....	lb. 19½	— 20
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls. ....	lb. .64½	— .65
Toluol, See Coal Tar Crudes.		
Turpentine, Venice, True ..lb. ....	3.70	— 3.75
Artificial .....	lb. .12	— .13
Spirits, see Naval Stores.		
*Vanillin .....	oz. .67	— .70
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist. ....lb.	—	
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist. ....gal.	.80	— .85
Zinc Carbonate .....	lb. .23	— .24
Chloride .....	lb. .16	— .17
Iodide .....	lb. —	— 3.25
Metallic, C. P. ....lb. —	lb. .45	— .75
Oxide, Amer. Process .....	lb. .10½	— 10½
Permanganate .....	lb. 4.75	— 5.00
Salicylate .....	lb. —	— 3.25
C. P. ....	lb. .15	— .18
Sulphate .....	lb. .06½	— .07
Acids .....	—	
Acetic, U. S. P., 56 p. ....lb.	lb. 113½	— 124
Glacial, 99 p. carboys ....lb.	lb. .36	— .40
Benzoic, from gum .....	lb. 7.25	— 7.50
ex Toluol .....	lb. 3.60	— 3.75
Boric, cryst., bbls. ....lb.	lb. 13½	— 13½
Powdered, bbls. ....lb.	lb. 13½	— 13½
Butyric, Tech., 60 p. ....lb.	lb. 1.45	— 1.50
Camphoric .....	lb. 4.35	— 4.45
Carbolic, cryst., U. S. P. drs. ....lb.	lb. .40	— .45
1-lb. bottles .....	lb. .45	— .50
5-lb. bottles .....	lb. .43	— .45
50 to 100-lb. tins .....	lb. .42	— .44
Chrysophanic .....	lb. 6.30	— 6.35
*Nominal .....	—	
Citric crystals, bbls .....	lb. .72	— .75
Powder .....	lb. 72½	— .75
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c. ....gal.	lb. 1.10	— 1.15
Chromic, 83 p.c. ....lb.	lb. 1.26	— 1.50
German .....	lb. —	
Formic, 75 p.c. ....lb.	lb. .35	— .40
Gallic, U. S. P., bulk .....	lb. 1.40	— 1.50
Glycerophosphoric .....	lb. 3.45	— 5.00
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1,150 oz.	lb. .25	— .30
Hydrobronic, Cone .....	lb. 2.40	— 2.45
Hydrocyanic, U. S. P. ....lb.	lb. .35	— .40
Dilute 3 p.c. ....lb.	lb. .20	— .25
Hypophosphorous, 50 p. c. ....lb.	lb. 2.05	— 2.10
U. S. P., 10 p. c. ....lb.	lb. .53	— .55
Lactic, U. S. P., 75 p.c. ....lb.	lb. 3.40	— 3.45
Molybdic, C. P. ....lb.	lb. 6.90	— 7.45
Muriatic, 20 deg. carboys ..lb.	lb. .02	— .02½
Nitric, C. P., 42 deg. carboys ..lb.	lb. .08½	— .09
Nitro Muratic .....	lb. .20	— .23
Oleic, purified .....	lb. .30	— .35
Oxalic, cryst., bbls. ....lb.	lb. .46	— .48
Picric, kegs .....	lb. .80	— 1.10
Phosphoric, U. S. P. ....lb.	lb. .65	— .75
Pyrogallic, resublimed .....	lb. 3.15	— 3.25
Crystals, bottles .....	lb. 2.95	— 3.15
Pyroligneous, purified .....	lb. .05	— .06
Crude .....	lb. .24	— .29
Salicylic, bulk, U. S. P. ....lb.	lb. 1.45	— 1.50
Stearic .....	lb. .14½	— 154
Sulphurous, C. P. ....lb.	lb. .05	— .05
Tannic, U. S. P., bulk .....	lb. .95	— 1.00
Tartaric Crystals, U. S. P. ....lb.	lb. .76	— .82
Powdered, U. S. P. ....lb.	lb. .76	— .78

## Essential Oils

## **Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages**

Peppermint, tins	lb.	3.00	—	3.10
Petit Grain, So. American	lb.	3.50	—	3.60
French	lb.	6.50	—	8.00
Pimento	lb.	3.00	—	3.50
Pine Needles	lb.	2.20	—	2.30
Rose, natural	oz.	23.00	—	25.00
Synthetic	oz.	2.90	—	3.10
Rosemary, French	lb.	.85	—	.90
Safrol	lb.	.45	—	.50
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	11.80	—	12.00
*West Indian	lb.	6.55	—	7.10
Sassafras, natural	lb.	.80	—	.97
Artificial	lb.	.28	—	.30
*Savin	lb.	—	—	6.50
Spearmint	lb.	2.70	—	2.75
*Spruce	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Tansy	lb.	2.35	—	2.40
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.40	—	1.60
White, French	lb.	1.60	—	1.70
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	2.50	—	3.00
Heavy	lb.	8.00	—	9.00
Wintergreen leaves, true	lb.	4.30	—	4.55
Birch, Sweet	lb.	2.45	—	2.65
Synthetic, U. S. P.	lb.	.80	—	.90
Wormseed	lb.	5.40	—	5.50
Wormwood	lb.	3.45	—	3.50
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	12.50	—	24.00
Manila	lb.	30.00	—	40.00
Artificial	lb.	10.00	—	24.00
<b>OLEORESINS</b>				
Aspidium (Maleferum)	lb.	11.00	—	11.25
Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	4.50	—	5.50
Cubeb	lb.	5.00	—	6.00
Ginger	lb.	3.50	—	4.50
*Lupulin	lb.	—	—	—
Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	6.75	—	7.50
Pepper, black	lb.	10.50	—	11.75
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	1.80	—	2.05
Orris, domestic	lb.	6.50	—	7.50
<b>WHITE PINE</b>				
White Pine	lb.	.06	—	.062
White Poplar	lb.	.04	—	.045
Wild Cherry	lb.	.06	—	.07
Witch Hazel	lb.	.03½	—	.04%
<b>BEANS</b>				
Calabar	lb.	.29	—	.31
St. Ignatius	lb.	.24	—	.26
St. John's Bread	lb.	.07	—	.07½
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.87	—	.93
Para	lb.	.55	—	.59
Surinam	lb.	.65	—	.69
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.95	—	6.70
Cuts	lb.	3.60	—	4.00
Bourbon	lb.	1.95	—	2.55
South American	lb.	3.20	—	4.20
Tahiti, white label	lb.	1.55	—	1.60
Green label	lb.	1.40	—	1.50
<b>BERRIES</b>				
Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.84	—	.85
XX	lb.	.89	—	.90
Powdered	lb.	.90	—	.91
Fish	lb.	.07½	—	.08½
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.19	—	.22
Juniper	lb.	.07	—	.07½
Laurel	lb.	.08	—	.08½
Poke	lb.	.10	—	.10½
Prickly Ash	lb.	.12	—	.15
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.06	—	.06½
Sloe	lb.	1.40	—	1.45
Sumac	lb.	.04	—	.05
<b>FLOWERS</b>				
Aconite	lb.	2.35	—	2.65
Powdered	lb.	2.40	—	2.60
Borage	lb.	.75	—	.80
*Calendula	lb.	3.90	—	4.20
Chamomile, Belgian	lb.	.45	—	.50
German	lb.	.50	—	.55
Hungarian	lb.	.45	—	.50
Russian	lb.	.45	—	.50
Henna	lb.	.11½	—	.12½
Horehound	lb.	.18	—	.20
Jaborandi	lb.	.24	—	.27
Laurel	lb.	.09½	—	.09½
Life Everlasting	lb.	.06	—	.07
Liverwort	lb.	.55	—	.60
Thirds	lb.	1.95	—	2.00
Tragacanth, Aleppy, first	lb.	2.28	—	2.37
Seconds	lb.	1.94	—	2.00
Thirds	lb.	1.65	—	1.85
Turkey, firsts	lb.	—	—	2.80
Seconds	lb.	2.20	—	2.25
Thirds	lb.	1.95	—	2.00
<b>LEAVES AND HERBS</b>				
Aconite, German	lb.	.18	—	.21
Balmy	lb.	.09	—	.10
Bay, true	lb.	1.00	—	1.04
Belladonna	lb.	1.60	—	1.65
Buneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.06½	—	.08
Buchen, short	lb.	.25	—	.27
Long	lb.	.30	—	.35
Cannabis, true imported	lb.	2.50	—	2.60
American	lb.	.65	—	.70
Catnip	lb.	.04	—	.05
Chestnut	lb.	.60	—	.65
Chireta	lb.	.39	—	.40
*Coca, Huanuco	lb.	.45	—	.50
Truxilia	lb.	.42	—	.48
Coltsfoot	lb.	.20	—	.22
Conium	lb.	.20	—	.20
Corn Silk	lb.	.08½	—	.09½
Damiana	lb.	.13½	—	.15½
Dandelion	lb.	.32	—	.35
Deer Tongue	lb.	.08	—	.09
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	.59	—	.64
Imported	lb.	.70	—	.73
Eucalyptus	lb.	.06	—	.06
Euphorbia Pilularia	lb.	.21	—	.23
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.08	—	.10
*Henbane, German	lb.	4.65	—	4.75
Russian	lb.	4.95	—	5.00
Henna	lb.	.11½	—	.12½
Horehound	lb.	.18	—	.20
Jaborandi	lb.	.24	—	.27
Laurel	lb.	.09½	—	.09½
Life Everlasting	lb.	.06	—	.07
Liverwort	lb.	.55	—	.60

## **Crude Drugs**

## BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.62	—	.65
South American	lb.	.92	—	.95
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.95	—	6.30
Oregon	gal.	.92	—	.97
Peru	lb.	4.25	—	4.30
Tolu	lb.	.39	—	.41

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.62	—	.70
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.19	—	.21
Blackhawk, of Root	lb.	.15	—	.17
of Tree	lb.	.11	—	.11
Buckthorn	lb.	.22	—	.24
Calisaya	lb.	.17 <sup>1/2</sup>	—	.21
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.12	—	.13
Cascarilla, quills	lb.	.24	—	.25
Sifting	lb.	.07	—	.14
Chestnut	lb.	.07	—	.08
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.40	—	.45
Broken	lb.	.34	—	.40
"Yellow" "quills"	lb.	.38	—	.36
"Broken"	lb.	.30	—	.31
Loxa, pale, bs.	lb.	.23	—	.25
Powdered, boxes	lb.	.25	—	.29
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	.30	—	.36
Condurango	lb.	.12	—	.13
Cotton Root	lb.	.08	—	.09
Cramp, true	lb.	.30	—	.32
Cramp (so-called)	lb.	.18	—	.20
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.05 <sup>1/2</sup>	—	.06
Elm, grinding	lb.	.08	—	.09
Select bolls	lb.	.16	—	.17
Ordinary	lb.	.10	—	.11
Hemlock	lb.	.06 <sup>1/2</sup>	—	.08 <sup>1/2</sup>
Lemon Peel	lb.	.07	—	.08
Mezereon	lb.	.22	—	.25
Oak, red	lb.	.08 <sup>1/2</sup>	—	.10 <sup>1/2</sup>
White	lb.	.03	—	.05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.04	—	.04 <sup>1/2</sup>
Sweet	lb.	.13	—	.14
Trieste	lb.	.13	—	.13 <sup>1/2</sup>
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.11	—	.11 <sup>1/2</sup>
Northern	lb.	.15	—	.17
Pomegranate	lb.	.24	—	.25
of Fruitt	lb.	.30	—	.32
*Quebracho	lb.	1.95	—	2.00
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.07	—	.12
Select	lb.	.14	—	.15 <sup>1/2</sup>
Simaruba	lb.	.50	—	.51
Soap, whole	lb.	.08	—	.08 <sup>1/2</sup>
Cut	lb.	.15	—	.15 <sup>1/2</sup>
Crushed	lb.	.10	—	.10 <sup>1/2</sup>
Tonga	lb.	.39	—	.40
Wahoo, of Root	lb.	.34	—	.36
of Tree	lb.	.14	—	.16
Blood	lb.	.10	—	.11
Willow, Black	lb.	.08	—	.10
White	lb.	.11	—	.14 <sup>1/2</sup>
*Nominal.				

SWEDEN

GUMS			
Aloes, Barbadoes	.lb.	1.00	- 1.05
Cape	.lb.	.09	- .09½
Curacao, cases	.lb.	.09	- .10
Socotrine, lump	.lb.	.30	- .32
Ammoniac, tears	.lb.	.54	- .58
Powdered	.lb.	.59	- .63
Arabic, firsts	.lb.	.45	- .50
Seconds	.lb.	.36	- .40
Sorts, Amber	.lb.	.31	- .35
Powdered	.lb.	.23	- .35
Asafetida, whole U. S. P.	.lb.	1.45	- 1.60
Powdered, U. S. P.	.lb.	1.65	- 1.85
Benzoin, Siam	.lb.	1.15	- 1.35
Gummiarum	.lb.	.33	- .36
*Catechu	.lb.	.24	- .29
Chicile, Mexican	.lb.	.68	- .70
Damar Batavia	.lb.	.20	- .21
Euphorbiun	.lb.	.20	- .22
Powdered	.lb.	.25	- .26
Galbanum	.lb.	1.45	- 1.50
Gamboge	.lb.	2.50	- 2.60
Guaiac	.lb.	.31	- .39
Hemlock	.lb.	.80	- .90
Kauri No. 1.	.lb.	.43	- .44
Kino	.lb.	.50	- .55
Mastic, powdered	.lb.	.59	- .61
Myrrh, select	.lb.	.34	- .35
Sorts	.lb.	.31	- .32
Siftings	.lb.	.29	- .30
Obilanum, siftings	.lb.	.12	- .14
Tears	.lb.	.15	- .17
Sandarac	.lb.	.42	- .44
Senegal, picked	.lb.	—	—
Sorts	.lb.	.31	- .32
Spruce	.lb.	.65	- .95
Thus, per bbl.	230-lbs.	8.50	- 9.50
*Nominal.			
		Pods	
Squaw Vine	.lb.	.18	- .20
Skullcap	.lb.	.15	- .17
Spearmint, American	.lb.	.20	- .23
Stramonium	.lb.	.05	- .06
Sunflower, Jap.	.lb.	.04½	- .04½
Domestic	.lb.	.04½	- .04½
Tansy	.lb.	.08½	- .10
Thyme, Spanish	.lb.	.07½	- .11½
French	.lb.	.11½	- .13
Uva Ursi	.lb.	.65	- .70
Water Pepper	.lb.	.06	- .07
Witch Hazel	.lb.	.07	- .07½
Wintergreen	.lb.	.07	- .07½
Wormwood	.lb.	.23	- .25
Yerba Santa	.lb.	.06½	- .07½
ROOTS			
Aconite English	.lb.	.65	- .80
Powdered	.lb.	.70	- .74
*German	.lb.	.69	- .75
"Powdered"	.lb.	.74	- .78
*Alkanet, cut	.lb.	1.90	- 2.40
Althea, cut	.lb.	.49	- .57
Whole	.lb.	.36	- .39
Angelica, American	.lb.	.28	- .36
*German	.lb.	.70	- .90
Arnica	.lb.	.50	- .58
Arrowroot, American	.lb.	.07	- .10
Bermuda	.lb.	.50	- .51
St. Vincent	.lb.	.10½	- .11
Bamboo Brier	.lb.	.05	- .06
Bearfoot	.lb.	.04½	- .05
Belladonna	.lb.	3.55	- 4.05
Powdered	.lb.	3.60	- 4.10
Berberis, aq.	.lb.	.15	- .16
Beth	.lb.	.14	- .18
Bitter	.lb.	.16	- .18
*Nominal.			

AUGUST 15, 1917]

## DRUG &amp; CHEMICAL MARKETS

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## Drugs &amp; Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Blueflag	lb.	.15	—	.16
Bryonia	lb.	.39	—	.49
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.25	—	.29
American	lb.	.18	—	.20
Calamus, bleached	lb.	2.70	—	2.90
Unbleached, natural	lb.	.24	—	.26
Cobosh, black	lb.	.04	—	.05
Blue	lb.	.04	—	.05
Colchicum	lb.	2.45	—	2.50
Colombo, white	lb.	.15	—	.16
Comfrey	lb.	.12	—	.12½
Culver's	lb.	—	—	—
Cranebill see Geranium	lb.	—	—	—
Dandelion, English	lb.	.32	—	.33
American	lb.	.32	—	.33
Doggrass, true, imported	lb.	1.30	—	1.50
Bermuda, cut	lb.	.65	—	.70
Echinacea	lb.	.39	—	.41
Elecampane	lb.	.09	—	.11
Galangal	lb.	.13	—	.15
Gelsemium	lb.	.10	—	.11
Gentian	lb.	.14	—	.16
Powdered	lb.	.18	—	.20
Geranium	lb.	.09	—	.10
Powdered	lb.	.12	—	.13
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.17	—	.20
Bleached	lb.	.21	—	.23
Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	4.10	—	4.50
Wild, Eastern	lb.	6.20	—	6.45
Northwestern	lb.	6.45	—	6.70
Southern	lb.	6.50	—	7.20
Golden Seal	lb.	5.20	—	5.40
Powdered	lb.	5.70	—	6.00
Hellebore, Black	lb.	1.25	—	1.35
White, Domestic	lb.	.20	—	.22
Powdered	lb.	.24	—	.26
*Imported	lb.	.40	—	.44
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	2.45	—	2.50
Powdered	lb.	2.65	—	2.70
Rio	lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Jaip, whole	lb.	.13	—	.14
Powdered	lb.	.18	—	.19
Kava Kava	lb.	.18½	—	.19
Lady Slipper	lb.	.42	—	.46
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.80	—	.90
Powdered	lb.	.17	—	.18
Spanish natural, bales	lb.	.17½	—	.18½
Selected	lb.	.25	—	.26
Lovage, Amer.	lb.	.38	—	.40
Manaca	lb.	.21	—	.23
Mandrake	lb.	.08	—	.08½
*Musk, Russian	lb.	4.95	—	5.00
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.14	—	.16
Verona	lb.	.13	—	.14
Finger	lb.	1.65	—	1.70
Pareira Brava	lb.	.54	—	.56
Pellitory	lb.	.35	—	.47
Pink, true	lb.	.45	—	.50
Pleurisy	lb.	.21	—	.22
Poke	lb.	.04	—	.04½
Rhatany	lb.	.15	—	.17
Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	.74	—	.75
Cuts	lb.	.21	—	.22
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.42	—	.43
American	lb.	.18	—	.20
Mexican	lb.	.25	—	.26
Senega, Northern	lb.	.61	—	.63
Southern	lb.	.62	—	.63
Serpentaria	lb.	.31	—	.33
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.09½	—	.11½
*Snake, Black	lb.	.34	—	.35
Canada, natural	lb.	.31	—	.35
Stripped	lb.	.36	—	.42
Spikenard	lb.	.22	—	.24
Squaw Vine	lb.	.12	—	.12½
Squill, white	lb.	1.2½	—	1.4
Stillingia	lb.	.09	—	.10
Stone	lb.	.06	—	.07
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.27	—	.28
True (Aletris)	lb.	.18	—	.19
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.80	—	.95
*English	lb.	.71	—	.76
*German	lb.	.80	—	.85
Japanese	lb.	.53	—	.55
Yellow Dock	lb.	.13½	—	.15
Domestic	lb.	—	—	—
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.10	—	.12

## SEEDS

*Anise, Levant	lb.	.35	—	.36
Mexican	lb.	.24	—	.24½
Russian	lb.	.26	—	.27
Spanish	lb.	.26	—	.26½
Star	lb.	.35	—	.35½
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.06½	—	.06½
*Dutch	lb.	.07½	—	.08½
Smyrna	lb.	.08	—	.08½
South American	lb.	.06½	—	.06½
Caraway, African	lb.	.58	—	.59
Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	.80	—	.10
Ceylon, green	lb.	.48	—	.48½
Decorticated	lb.	.60	—	.60½
Nominal	lb.	—	—	—

Celery	lb.	.24	—	.26
Colchicum	lb.	2.45	—	2.50
Conium	lb.	.54	—	.59
Coriander, Natural	lb.	.15½	—	.16
Bleached, Domestic	lb.	.18	—	.18½
Bombay	lb.	.14	—	.14½
Cumin, Levant	lb.	.19	—	.19½
Malta	lb.	.17½	—	.19
Mogador	lb.	.19	—	.19½
Morocco	lb.	.17½	—	.18
Dill	lb.	.20	—	.20½
Fennel, French	lb.	.15	—	.15½
*German, small	lb.	.25	—	.26
*Koumanian, small	lb.	.19½	—	.21
Flax, whole	per bbl.	13.00	—	13.25
Ground	lb.	.07	—	.07½
Foenugreek	lb.	.10½	—	.11
Domestic	lb.	.10	—	.10½
*Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.04½	—	.05
*Russian	lb.	.08	—	.08½
Henbane	lb.	.31	—	.33
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.09	—	.10
Larkspur	lb.	.21½	—	.23
Lobelia	lb.	.21½	—	.23½
Millet, natural	lb.	.04	—	.04½
*Hulled	lb.	.08	—	.08½
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.14	—	.14½
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.10½	—	.11
California, brown	lb.	.14	—	.14½
Chinese	lb.	.08½	—	.09
Dutch, yellow	lb.	.13½	—	.14
English, yellow	lb.	.13½	—	.13½
*German, yellow	lb.	.14½	—	.15
Sicily, brown	lb.	.14	—	.14½
Parsley	lb.	1.6½	—	1.8½
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.74	—	.75
*Russian	lb.	.65	—	.66
Pumpkin	lb.	.66	—	.67
Pear, English	lb.	.09½	—	.10
Quince, select	lb.	.79	—	.89
Sabadda (whole)	lb.	.09½	—	.10
Stavesacre	lb.	.20½	—	.23½
Stramonium	lb.	.24½	—	.28
*Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	2.30	—	2.40
Kombe	lb.	.3.95	—	4.00
Sunflower, large	lb.	.04½	—	.05
Small	lb.	.04½	—	.04½
Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	.09½	—	.10
China	lb.	.07½	—	.08
Madras	lb.	.08½	—	.08½
Worm, American	lb.	.06½	—	.07½
Levant	lb.	.60	—	.65

## SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.19½	—	.20
Canton, rolls	lb.	.12	—	.12½
Saigon, rolls	lb.	.40	—	.41
Capiscum, Bombay	lb.	.09	—	.09½
Japan	lb.	.08	—	.08½
Cassia Buds	lb.	.14	—	.14½
Chillies, Japan	lb.	.11½	—	.11½
Mombasa	lb.	.24	—	.24½
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.28	—	.29
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.35	—	.36
Penang	lb.	.34	—	.34½
Zanzibar	lb.	.34	—	.34½
Ginger, African	lb.	.12½	—	.13
Cochin	lb.	.14½	—	.15
Jamaica, grinding	lb.	.16½	—	.17
Grinding	lb.	.20	—	.22
Mace, Banda, No. 1	lb.	.51	—	.52
Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.50	—	.51
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.24	—	.24½
Paprika, Hungarian	lb.	.26	—	.27
Spanish	lb.	.18	—	.20
Pepper, black, Sing.	lb.	.23½	—	.23½
White	lb.	.26	—	.26½
Pimento	lb.	.05½	—	.06

## WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.28	—	.30
Bees, white	lb.	.65	—	.67
Yellow, crude	lb.	.43	—	.45
Yellow, refined	lb.	.50	—	.54
Candelilla	lb.	.25	—	.27
Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.51	—	.52
No. 1	lb.	.49	—	.50
No. 2	lb.	.47	—	.48
No. 3	lb.	.40	—	.43
*Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	.12	—	.15
*White	lb.	.22	—	.25
Japan	lb.	.15½	—	.16
*Montan, crude	lb.	.35	—	.45
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.65	—	.70
Green	lb.	.85	—	.90
Refined, white	lb.	.76	—	.79
Domestic	lb.	.36	—	.37
*Refined, yellow	lb.	.59	—	.64
Paraffin, ref'd 120 deg. m.p.	lb.	.09½	—	.10
Foreign, 130 deg. m.p.	lb.	.11½	—	.11½

\*Nominal.

## Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid 28 p.c.	lb.	.06½	—	.06½
55 p.c.	lb.	.11-2/3	—	.12½
50 p.c.	lb.	.15½	—	.16½
80 p.c. Commercial	lb.	.23	—	.25
Glacial	lb.	.36	—	.40
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.04½	—	.05½
Ground	lb.	.05	—	.05½
Powdered	lb.	.05	—	.05½
Potash, lump	lb.	.08½	—	.08½
Chrome	lb.	.19	—	.21
Ground	lb.	.08½	—	.09½
Powdered	lb.	.08½	—	.09½
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	—	—	—
Acid, aluminum chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.04½	—	.05
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.10	—	.11
Granulated, white	lb.	.15½	—	.16½
Lump	lb.	.15½	—	.16
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	—	—
Domestic	100 lbs.	.05½	—	.06½
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	—	—
65 p.c.	lb.	—	—	—
47 p.c.	lb.	—	—	—
Blanc Fixe	lb.	.04½	—	.05
Barium, chloride	ton	95.00	—	100.00
Dioxide	lb.	.28	—	.30
Nitrate	lb.	.11½	—	.12
Barytes, floated, white	ton	30.00	—	35.00
Off color	ton	14.00	—	18.00
Bleaching powder 35 p.c.	lb.	.01½	—	.01¾
Calcium Acetate, crude	100 lbs.	5.25	—	5.30
Carbide	ton	70.00	—	73.00
Carbonate	lb.	—	—	—
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N. Y.	ton	—	—	—
Granulated, f. o. b. N. Y.	ton	—	—	—
Solid, second hands	ton	30.00	—	34.00
Gran. second hands	ton	40.00	—	45.00
Sulphate	lb.	.15	—	.16
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.15½	—	.16
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.33	—	.35
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	—	.42
Powdered	lb.	.40	—	.42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.09½	—	.10
Second hands	lb.	.09½	—	.09½
Powdered	lb.	.10	—	.11
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.12½	—	.13
White cryst.	lb.	.15½	—	.16
Broken Cakes	lb.	—	—	—
Granulated	lb.	.14	—	.15
Paste	lb.	.10	—	.12
Nitrate	lb.	.15	—	.16
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	.09½	—	.09½
Red, American	lb.	—	—	—
Foreign	lb.	—	—	—
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	—	—	—
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	—	—
English	lb.	—	—	—
Basic Sulphate	lb.	—	—	—
Magnesite, f. o. b. Cal.	ton	40.00	—	45.00
C. f. o. b. N. Y.	ton	50.00	—	52.00
Muriatic acid,	lb.	—	—	—
18 deg. carboys	lb.	.01½	—	.01½
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.02	—	.02½
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.02½	—	.02½
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys	lb.	.05½	—	.06½
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.06½	—	.07½
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.07½	—	.07½
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.08½	—	.09½

[AUGUST 15, 1917]

## **Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages**

Salt peter, Granulated	lb.	.29	—	.30
Refined	lb.	.35	—	.37
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. in bags	100 lbs.	2.90	—	3.00
Dense	100 lbs.	3.30	—	3.50
Caustic, dom. 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	7.75	—	8.00
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	6.25	—	6.75
Sodium Bichromate	lb.	.16%	—	.17
Bisulphate	lb.	—	—	—
Carbonate, Sal.Soda, Am.100 lbs.	1.10	—	1.25	
Chlorate	lb.	.25	—	.26
Cyanide, bulk	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.60	—	1.75
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.00	—	2.25
Nitrate, techn.	100 lbs.	4.35	—	4.40
Refined	lb.	.06%	—	.06%
Nitrite	lb.	.38	—	.42
Prussiate	lb.	.30	—	.35
Silicate 60 p.c.	100 lbs.	1.90	—	2.35
Silicate, 40 p.c.	100 lbs.	1.05	—	1.25
Sulph., Glauber's salt 100 lbs.	.70	—	.75	
Sulphide, 30 p.c. cryst.	lb.	.02	—	.024
60 p.c.	per 100 lbs.	.03	—	.034
Sulphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y.	ton 45.00	—	50.00	
f. o. b. Baltimore	ton 45.00	—	50.00	
Sulphuric Acid				
60 deg. Pyrite	ton 23.00	—	28.00	
66 deg. Brimstone	ton 36.00	—	38.00	
Oleum 20 p.c.	lb.	.02	—	.024
Battery Acid,car's per 100 lbs	2.75	—	3.00	
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb.	—	—	2.50
Tolidin	lb.	—	—	—
Toluidine	lb.	.80	—	.90
<i>o</i> -Toluidine	lb.	.85	—	1.00
p-Toluidine	lb.	2.10	—	2.15
Toluol, pure	gal.	1.85	—	2.00
Toluol, Commercial 90 p.c.	gal.	1.70	—	1.85
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.70	—	1.75
Xylene, pure	gal.	1.00	—	1.25
Xylene, Com.	gal.	.35	—	.40
Xylylidine	lb.	.75	—	.80
<b>COAL-TAR COLORS</b>				
Acid Black	lb.	1.60	—	2.50
Acid Blue	lb.	3.00	—	4.00
Acid Brown	lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Acid Fuchsin	lb.	7.00	—	8.00
Acid Orange	lb.	1.00	—	1.50
Acid Orange II	lb.	1.25	—	1.50
Acid Orange III	lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Acid Red	lb.	3.00	—	3.50
Acid Scarlet	lb.	4.50	—	5.00
Acid Yellow	lb.	2.00	—	2.50
Alizarin Blue	lb.	8.50	—	9.00
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	8.00	—	9.00
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb.	8.50	—	9.00
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	8.50	—	10.00
Alizarin Orange	lb.	8.25	—	9.50
Alizarin Yellow	lb.	9.00	—	10.00
Alpine Red	lb.	6.50	—	7.00
Alpine Yellow	lb.	6.80	—	8.00
<b>NATURAL DYESTUFFS</b>				
Anatto, fine	lb.	.33	—	.34
Seed	lb.	.11	—	.16
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25	—	4.70
Cochineal	lb.	.55	—	.50
Gambier, see tanning.				
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.50	—	4.50
Oudens	lb.	3.00	—	3.25
Guatemala	lb.	2.35	—	2.65
Kurpahs	lb.	3.15	—	3.40
Madras	lb.	1.10	—	1.15
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.27	—	.29
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	.25	—	.26
Chinese				
Persian Berries				
Querciton Bark, see tanning.				
Sumac, see tanning.				
Tumeric, Madras	lb.	.09%	—	.10
Alepprey	lb.	.10	—	.104
Pubna	lb.			
China	lb.	.07	—	.074
<b>DYEWOODS</b>				
Barwood	lb.	—	—	—
Camwood, chips	lb.	.17	—	.20

## **Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories**

## **COAL-TAR CRUDES AND INTERMEDIATES**

Acid Amidonaphtholsulphonic	lb.	—	1.75
Acid Benzoic	lb.	5.50	8.00
Crude	lb.	3.00	3.50
Acid H	lb.	3.30	3.50
Acid Metanilic	lb.	—	—
Acid Naphthonic, white	lb.	1.50	1.70
Acid Naphthosulphonic	lb.	—	—
Acid Naphthylamine sulphate..	lb.	—	—
Acid Sulphanilic	lb.	.32	.34
p-Aminophenol	lb.	5.00	6.00
p-Aminophenol Hydrochloride	lb.	5.00	5.50
Aminozobenzene	lb.	1.75	1.85
Aniline Oil	lb.	.28%	.29
Aniline Salts	lb.	.33	.34
Aniline for red	lb.	1.12	1.15
Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb.	—	—
Anthraquinone	lb.	—	—
Benzaldehyde	lb.	5.00	5.50
Benzidine	lb.	1.85	1.95
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.60	1.70
Benzol, C.P.	gal.	.53	.56
Benzol, Com.	gal.	.53	.56
Benzylchloride	lb.	2.25	2.50
Chlorobenzol	lb.	—	.31
Cumidine	lb.	—	—
Diaminophenol	lb.	—	—
-Dianisidine	lb.	—	—
Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.35	.40
-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	—	—
p-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.21	.24
Diethylaniline	lb.	—	.35
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.60	.62
Dinitrobenzol	lb.	.33	.35
m-Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.45	.50
Dinitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.50	.56
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	.47
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.62	.65
Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.55	.60
Diphenylamine	lb.	.90	1.00
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.	—	—
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.50	2.00
Induline	lb.	2.00	2.25
Methylnaphthaquinone	lb.	—	—
Monodinitrochlorobenzol	lb.	.48	.52
Monooxytolyaniline	lb.	1.00	1.25
Naphthalene	lb.	.09%	.09%
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	—	—
a-Naphthol	lb.	—	2.90
b-Naphthol, Technical	lb.	.70	.75
Sublimed	lb.	.85	.90
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.85	1.00
b-Naphthylamine	lb.	1.75	2.00
p-Nitraniliane	lb.	1.25	1.35
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.20	.22
p-Nitrochlorobenzol	lb.	.59	.56
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	.45
Nitronaphthol	lb.	—	—
Nitrotoluol	lb.	.55	.65
p-Nitrotoluol	lb.	—	—
p-Nitrotoluol	lb.	—	—
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.15	1.25
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.50	4.50
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	6.40	6.50
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	—
Resorcinol	lb.	14.00	17.00
Technical	lb.	—	9.00
Bismarck Brown 3R	lb.	2.50	3.00
Bismarck Brown R	lb.	2.10	3.00
Bright Red	lb.	3.00	3.75
Chrome Blue	lb.	2.60	2.80
Chrome Red	lb.	2.00	3.00
Chrysamine Yellow	lb.	2.50	3.00
Chrysoidine	lb.	2.10	3.00
Chrysoidine R.	lb.	2.00	3.00
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	1.75	2.00
Congo Red	lb.	4.50	5.00
Crystal Violet	lb.	7.50	8.00
Direct Acid Orange	lb.	1.10	1.25
Direct Black	lb.	1.00	2.00
Direct Blue	lb.	2.60	3.00
Direct Sky Blue	lb.	6.50	8.00
Direct Brown	lb.	2.80	3.25
Direct Bordeaux	lb.	3.00	4.00
Direct Fast Red	lb.	2.55	3.00
Direct Red	lb.	2.80	3.50
Direct Yellow	lb.	2.00	4.00
Direct Fast Yellow	lb.	3.00	4.00
Direct Violet	lb.	2.50	3.50
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't.	lb.	4.00	5.00
T extra, contract	lb.	—	2.00
Fast Scarlet, contract	lb.	1.75	2.35
Fur Black, extra	lb.	2.50	3.00
Fur Brown B	lb.	3.75	4.50
Fur Brown GG	lb.	6.25	8.00
Green Crystals	lb.	10.50	11.50
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	1.80	2.00
Indigoite, conc.	lb.	4.50	5.00
Indigotine, paste	lb.	2.25	2.75
Induline	lb.	1.90	2.50
Magenta	lb.	10.00	12.00
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.50	3.00
Medium Green	lb.	3.00	4.00
Methylene, Blue, tech.	lb.	4.00	5.00
Methyl Violet	lb.	4.00	4.75
Naphthol Green	lb.	3.50	4.50
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	1.00	1.50
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	.90	1.00
Nigrosine water sol., blue	lb.	1.00	2.00
Jet	lb.	1.35	1.50
Naphthol Green	lb.	4.50	6.00
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.50	7.00
Oil Black	lb.	1.90	2.10
Oil Orange	lb.	2.00	2.50
Oil Scarlet	lb.	1.90	2.10
Oil Yellow	lb.	1.80	2.50
Orange, R. G., contract	lb.	2.00	2.25
Orange Y, cone	lb.	1.10	1.50
Ponceau	lb.	1.50	2.00
Scarlet 2R	lb.	3.00	3.25
Soluble Blue	lb.	14.00	18.00
Sulphur Black	lb.	.90	1.10
Sulphur Black E.S. standard	lb.	.90	1.00
Sulphur Black 100 p.c.	lb.	—	1.25
Sulphur Black 150 p.c.	lb.	—	1.50
Sulphur Blue	lb.	2.60	3.25
Sulphur Black-Blue	lb.	3.00	4.00
Sulphur Brown Chestnut	lb.	.50	.50
Sulphur Green	lb.	2.00	3.00
Sulphur Yellow	lb.	2.50	3.50
Tartrazine	lb.	1.90	2.00
Wool Orange	lb.	2.25	3.25
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	Nominal	—
Archil, double	lb.	.15	.17
Triple	lb.	.18	.20
Concentrated	lb.	.21	.26
Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning	lb.	.12	.13
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.084	.09
Liquid	lb.	.10	.12
Tablet	lb.	.18	.24
Cudbear, French	lb.	.18	.24
English	lb.	.18	.24
Flavine	lb.	.10	.15
Fustic	lb.	.11	.12
Gall	lb.	.18	.24
Hematine	lb.	.08	.12
Crystals	lb.	.24	.34
Hypernic, liquid	lb.	.10	.14
Indigo, natural for cotton	lb.	.50	.54
For wool	lb.	.30	.33
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	—	.55
Logwood, solid	lb.	.20	.22
Crystals	lb.	.19	.24
51 deg. Twaddie	lb.	.10	.14
Contract	lb.	—	—
Osage Orange—	lb.	—	—
Powdered	lb.	—	.25
Paste	lb.	.06	.12
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—
Querchober, see tanning	lb.	—	—
Quercitron,	lb.	.074	.08
Sumac, see tanning	lb.	—	—
<b>MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS AND ACCESSORIES</b>			
Albumen, Egg	lb.	1.00	1.10
Blood, imported	lb.	.57	.65
Domestic	lb.	.50	.55
Prussian Blue	lb.	.80	.90
Soluble	lb.	.95	1.00
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.14	.16
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.18	.20
<b>RAW TANNING MATERIALS</b>			
Algarobilla	ton	140.00	150.00
Divi Divi	ton	63.00	65.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	16.00
Mangrove African, 38 p.c.	ton	60.00	62.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	45.00	50.00
Myrobolans	ton	60.00	65.00
Oak Bark	ton	13.00	16.00
Ground	ton	—	17.50
Quercitron Bark No. 1	ton	28.00	31.00
No. 2	ton	20.00	25.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. ton	ton	85.00	87.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan	ton	50.00	59.00
Valonia Cupa	ton	—	—
Beard	ton	—	—
Wattle Bark	ton	62.00	64.00
<b>TANNING EXTRACTS</b>			
Chestnut, ordinary, 23 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.024	.025
Clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.027	.025
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	—	—
Clarified	lb.	—	—
Drumtan, 23 p.c. tan	lb.	.024	.025
Gambier, 23 p.c. tan	lb.	.10	.10
Comm.	lb.	.15%	.20%
Cubes No. 1	lb.	.23	.25
No. 2	lb.	.21	.23

## Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03%	.04%
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03	.03%
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	.07
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	lb.	.08	.12
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	.08
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan,	lb.		
50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01%	.02%
Myrobalan, lig, 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	.07
Solid, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.10	.11
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03%	.04%
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tan, treated	lb.	.05	.06
35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.		
35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.07%	.08
Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	.09	.11
Clarified	lb.	.10	.12
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan,	lb.		
50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01	.01%
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	.10%
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	Nominal	

### Oils

#### ANIMAL AND FISH (Carloads)

*Cod, Newfoundland	gal.	.88	.90
Domestic, prime	gal.	.86	.88
Liver, Newfoundland	bbbl.	75.00	85.00
Norwegian	bbbl.	115.00	120.00
*Degras, American	lb.	.09	.09%
English	lb.	.09	.09%
German	lb.	.10%	.11
Neutral	lb.	.32	.35
Horse	lb.	.16	.17
Lard, prime winter	gal.	.85	.89
Off Prime	gal.	.133	.135
Extra, No. 1	gal.	.129	.131
No. 1	gal.	.125	.127
No. 2	gal.	.125	.126
Menhaden, Brown, strained	gal.	.85	.86
Light, strained	gal.	.88	.90
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.90	.92
White, bl'ch'd, winter	gal.	.92	.94
*Northern, crude	gal.		
*Southern, crude, f.o.b. plant	gal.	.70	.71
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	.75	.80
30 deg., cold test	gal.	.70	.75
40 deg., cold test	gal.	.65	.70
Dark	gal.	.124	.129
Prime	gal.	.155	.160
Oleo Oil	lb.	.21	.23
Herring	gal.		
*Porpoise, body	gal.	.80	.85
Jaw	gal.	24.00	25.00
Red, (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.14%	.14%
Saponified	lb.	.14%	.15%
*Seal, white	gal.		
Sod Oil	lb.	.10	.11
*Sperm, bleached, winter	gal.		
35 deg., cold test	gal.	.142	.143
45 deg., cold test	gal.	.140	.141
Natural winter, 38 deg. cold test	gal.		
Stearic, single pressed	gal.	.139	.140
Double pressed	lb.	.22%	.23
Triple pressed	lb.	.23%	.24
Tallow, acids	gal.	.24%	.25
Prime	gal.	.138	.140
Whale, Bleached, natural	gal.	.97	.98
Extra bleached, winter	gal.	.98	.100

### VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	.23	.25
Cases	lb.	.24	.26
No. 3	lb.	.23	.24
*Coconut, Ceylon, bbls	lb.	.15%	.16
Cochin, domestic	lb.	.16%	.17
Domestic, tanks	lb.	.15	.15%
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	15.21	15.31
Cottonseed, Crude, f.o.b.	mill.		
Summer, yellow prime	bbbl.	14.25	14.50
*White	lb.	.14	.15
*Winter, yellow	gal.	.13	.14
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	.117	.120
5-bbl. lots	gal.	.118	.121
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	.119	.122
Double Boiled 5 bbl. lots	gal.	.120	.123
Olive, denatured	gal.	.175	.180
Foots	lb.	.19%	.20
*Palm Lagos	lb.	.17	.17%
Commercial	lb.	.15	.16
Prime, red	lb.	.16%	.16%
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.15%	.16
*Imported	lb.	.19	.20
Peanut Oil, edible	gal.	.132	.135
Pine Oil, white steam	gal.	.60	.61
Yellow, steam	gal.	.54	.55
*Poppy Seed	gal.	3.00	3.25
Kaposed, re'd, French, in *bbis.	gal.	1.55	1.60
*Nominal	gal.		

### DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

*Blown	gal.	1.50	1.55
*Refined, English	gal.	1.40	1.45
Rosin, oil, first rect.	gal.	.39	.40
Second	gal.	.41	.42
*Sesame domestic	gal.	1.60	1.73
*Imported	gal.	3.00	3.10
*Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.13	.14%
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	lb.	.26	.30
Commercial	lb.	.23	.25

### MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity	gal.	13%	.14
25-30 cold test	gal.	13%	.14
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.14	.15
Summer	gal.	.13	.14
Cylinder, light filtered	gal.	.21	.26
Dark, filtered	gal.	.18	.19
Extra cold test	gal.	.26	.30
Dark steam refined	gal.	.15	.18
Neutral, W. Vo. 29 grav.	gal.	.26%	.27
Neutral, filtered lemon, 33/34 gravity	gal.	.21%	.22
White 30/31 gravity	gal.	.33	.34
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.29%	.30
903/865 sp. gr.	gal.	.18%	.22
Red Paraffin	gal.	.18	.19
Spindle, filtered	gal.	.28	.35
No. 200	gal.	.24	.25
No. 100	gal.	.23%	.24
No. 110	gal.	.23	.23%

### Miscellaneous

#### NAVAL STORES

##### (Carloads)

Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	gal.	.41%	.42
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled	bbls.	.36	.39
Turpentine, Destructive distilled	bbls.	.28	.35
Pitch, prime	200-lb. bbls.	.450	.460
Tar, pure	50-gal. bbls.	14.00	15.00
Rosin, com. to g'd	280-lb. bbls.	.575	.580

### SHELLAC

#### D. C.

Diamond "I"	lb.	—	.70
V. S. O.	lb.	.68%	.
Fine Orange	lb.	.69	.
Second Orange	lb.	.63	.
T. N.	lb.	.60	.
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.57	.
Button	lb.	.58	.60
Regular, bleached	lb.	.60	.
Bone, Dry	lb.	.67	.68

### OIL CAKE AND MEAL

#### f.o.b. New Orleans

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Atlanta	ton	44.00	45.00
Columbia	ton	—	—
New Orleans	ton	—	—
Corn Cake	short ton	37.00	40.00
Meal	short ton	41.00	42.00
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	47.50	48.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	—	49.00

### SALT PRODUCTS

#### Salt, fine

200 lb. bbls.	—	—	2.65
200 lb. sacks	—	—	1.75

#### Turk's Island—

Coarse	140 lb. bags	—	—	1.13
Mineral	140 lb. bags	—	—	1.13

#### Salt Cake, bulk, 112 lbs.

85	—	1.00
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### MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

#### Centrifugals—

Prime	gal.	.45	—	.50
Open kettle	gal.	.45	—	.50
Blackstrap bbls.	gal.	.28	—	.29

#### Sugar Syrup, common

Fancy	gal.	.35	—	.44
Medium	lb.	.60	—	.70

#### Honey—

*Buckwheat, ext.	lb.	.08	—	.08%
*Clover, Comb, fancy	lb.	.14	—	.14%

#### Clover, lower grades

lb.	.12	—	.13
Syrup, Corn, 42 deg., per 100 lbs.	lb.	—	6.39

### COCOA

#### (Prices in Barrels)

#### Ar. Fed. War.

#### Amer. Nat. Bu'lle eral ner

Bahia	lb.	.11	—	.12
Caracas	lb.	.12%	—	.12%
Hayti	lb.	.09%	—	.10%
Maracaibo	lb.	.27	—	.27%
Trinidad	lb.	.12	—	.12

### REFINED SUGAR

#### (Prices in Barrels)

#### Amer. Nat. Bu'lle eral ner

XXXX	8.55	8.65	9.30	8.85	8.70
	8.60	8.70	9.35	8.95	8.70
Confectioners A	8.30	8.40	9.05	—	8.50
Standard Gran.	8.45	8.55	9.20	8.80	8.55

#### Nominal.

### Soap Makers' Materials

#### ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

*Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. mills gal.	gal.	.85	—	.70
Brown, strained	gal.	.14	—	.06
Light, strained	gal.	.88	—	.90
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.90	—	.92
White, 20 deg.	gal.	.175	—	.180

#### 20 deg., cold test

30 deg., cold test	gal.	.170	—	.175
40 deg., cold test	gal.	.165	—	.170
Dark	gal.	.12	—	.13
Olive, denatured	gal.	.11	—	.12
5 barrel lots	gal.	.18	—	.19

#### Olive, F.

6 barrel lots	gal.	.17	—</

# Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

**NOTICE —** The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market.

Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select, white	lb.	.65	.68	Acid, Nitric, 38 deg. less	lb.	.13	.15	Alum, Ammonia, bbls.	lb.	.064	.08			
1st select, powdered	lb.	.60	.65	C. P. carboy	lb.	—	.21	Dried, 1 lb., carton	lb.	.16	.19			
Fine granulated, first	lb.	.60	.67	C. P. less	lb.	.23	.25	Ground, bbls. or less	lb.	.08	.12			
Seconds	lb.	.60	.63	Nitro-Muriatic	lb.	.25	.30	Powdered	lb.	.10	.13			
Sorts, Amber	lb.	.28	.30	Oleic	lb.	.35	.40	Chrome	lb.	.60	.65			
Sorts, sifted, white	lb.	.42	.45	Oxalic	lb.	.50	.60	Potash, gran. pure	lb.	.15	.18			
Acetal, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	—	Powdered	lb.	.65	.70	Sodic, Technical	lb.	.13	.16			
Acetamide, 1-oz. v.c.v. 4	oz.	—	—	Phosphomolybdic	oz.	.80	.85	Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.45	.50			
Acetanilid	lb.	.65	.70	Phosphoric, diluted	lb.	.18	.20	Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.70	.80			
Acetic Anhydride, 1 lb. g.s.b.	lb.	3.00	3.25	U. S. P., 1800, p.c.	lb.	.40	.50	Hydroxide, U.S.P.	lb.	.40	.50			
14	oz.	—	—	Syrup, 85 p.c.	lb.	.45	.47	Metallic, powdered	oz.	.19	.23			
1 oz. s.v. 7	oz.	.25	.30	Glacial sticks	lb.	1.85	2.00	Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	.30			
Acetone, Pure C. P., Med.	lb.	.50	.55	Phthalic	oz.	—	.60	Salicylate	lb.	—	2.40			
Technical	lb.	.42	.48	Picric	lb.	2.50	3.00	Sulphate, Com'l	lb.	.08	.10			
Acetonesulphite-Bayer—				Pyrogallic, 34, 34 and 1-lb.	lb.	4.30	4.50	Cryst.	lb.	.40	.45			
Preservative for Developing and Fixing				cans	lb.	.17	.20	Alumnum	lb.	—	.50			
Baths				1 oz. v.	oz.	.17	.20	Purified	lb.	.29	.32			
In 2 ounce boxes		—	—	Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.20	.25	Alypin	oz.	—	—			
In 4 ounce boxes		—	—	Crude	gal.	.30	.40	Ambergris, Black	dr.	2.00	2.40			
In 16 ounce boxes	ea.	—	3.50	Salicylic, 1-lb. cartons	lb.	1.20	1.40	Gray	dr.	3.00	3.50			
Acetophenetidin, U. S. P.	oz.	1.80	1.85	Bulk	lb.	1.18	1.35	Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles						
Acetozone, P. D. & Co.	oz.	5.25	6.00	From Gauthieria, oz.	oz.	.40	.45	incl.						
Acetyl-Salicylic-Acid	lb.	4.00	4.10	Succinic cryst.	oz.	.55	.65	1-oz. bottle incl.	oz.	.65	.75			
oz.	—	—	Sulphocarbonic (about 30 p.c.)	oz.	.25	.30	Ammonia Water, 16 deg.	lb.	.08	.09				
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr. 1,000)	lb.	.13	.16	Sulphosalicic	oz.	.65	.75	20 deg.	lb.	.10	.11			
U. S. P., 36 p.c.	lb.	.16	.17	Sulphuric, Aromatic	lb.	.45	.50	26 deg., Conc.	lb.	.12	.17			
U. S. P., Glacial, 99 p.c.	lb.	.48	.50	Com'l 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)	lb.	—	.03	Ammoniac, Gum, tears	lb.	.65	.70			
Acetylsalicylic (Aspirin) oz.	lb.	.50	.55	Less	lb.	.07	.08	Powdered	lb.	—	.75			
—	lb.	—	3.75	C. P.	lb.	.15	.17	Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	oz.	.10	.12			
Arsenic, powd.	lb.	1.05	1.15	Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n.	lb.	.14	.18	Arsenate	oz.	—	.16			
Arsenous, U.S.P., powdered	lb.	.35	.46	Tannic, Com'l 1 lb. cart	lb.	1.35	1.45	Bichromate	lb.	1.10	1.32			
Benzoic, Eng., true	oz.	.90	1.00	Medicinal	lb.	1.65	1.85	Bitartrate	lb.	.75	1.00			
From Toluol	lb.	4.00	4.50	Powdered	lb.	1.75	1.90	Benzoate	oz.	.75	.90			
Boracic, cryst.	lb.	1.34	.18	Tartaric cryst.	lb.	1.50	1.55	Bromide, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	.80	.85			
Powdered	lb.	.18	.22	Powdered	lb.	.924	1.03	Carbonate, Jars	lb.	.15	.18			
Imparp	lb.	.25	.30	Trichloroacetic	lb.	.37	.40	Resub. Cubes, 1-lb. bot.	lb.	.29	.37			
Bromic, 1-oz. g.s. v. 7	oz.	—	—	Valeric, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.50	.55	Powdered	lb.	—	.20			
Butyric, 100 p.c.	lb.	3.00	3.25	Acidol	oz.	—	.60	Citrate, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.12	.15			
Cacodylic	oz.	—	2.00	Aconite	lb.	—	3.50	Fluoride	lb.	1.05	2.10			
Camphoric	lb.	6.00	6.25	Iva.	Eng.	1-lb. b.	lb.	Hypophos. (lb. 2.15)	oz.	.18	Hydrophosph.	lb.	—	—
Carbolic, cryst., bulk	lb.	.49	.50	Leaves, German	lb.	.30	.35	Hydrosulphuret, 1-lb. g.s.b.	lb.	—	.30			
10 and 25-lb. cans	lb.	.56	.57	Powdered	lb.	.28	.34	15	lb.	—	.40			
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.57	.60	Root English	lb.	—	.90	Iodide	lb.	4.10	4.50			
Crude, 10-95 p.c.	gal.	.45	.75	Powdered	lb.	—	1.00	Molybdate	oz.	.45	.52			
Carminic, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	.60	Root German	lb.	.65	.70	Muriate	lb.	.23	.25			
Chloroacetic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.35	.40	Powdered	lb.	.70	.80	Com'l Gran.	lb.	—	.15			
1-lb.	lb.	1.80	2.00	Adalin	lb.	—	—	C. P. Gran.	lb.	—	.15			
C. P.	oz.	—	—	Adamson	oz.	—	—	Nitrate, cryst.	lb.	.22	.25			
Chrysophanic, true, v.	oz.	.90	1.00	Adeps, Lanac, Anhydrous	lb.	.70	.75	Powdered	lb.	.28	.31			
Cinnamic, pure	lb.	9.00	9.50	Hydrous	lb.	.60	.65	Granulated	lb.	.22	.25			
Synthetic v.	oz.	—	—	(See also Lanoline)				Nitroferrocyanide	lb.	—	.60			
Natural, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	—	Adonidin, 15 gr. tube	gr.	—	.20	Oxalate, 1-lb. b.	lb.	1.10	1.33			
Citric, cryst. (kgs.)	lb.	.75	.77	Chloride, Solution	oz.	—	.85	Persulphate, 1-lb. c.b. 9	lb.	1.90	2.00			
Less than kgs.	lb.	.80	.83	incl.	oz.	—	10.00	1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	.15			
Granulated	lb.	.85	.95	1 oz.	oz.	—	.75	Phenosulphonate	oz.	.16	.18			
Cresylic	lb.	1.45	1.65	Agar	Agar	lb.	.75	Phosphate, 1-lb. bota.	lb.	.45	.55			
Dichloroacetic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	—	white	lb.	—	.85	Salicylate	lb.	1.60	1.70			
Formic, Conc. 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	1.25	white	lb.	—	—	Sulphate	lb.	.09	.16			
oz.	lb.	—	.18	Aga	oz.	—	—	Pure, resub.	lb.	.20	.25			
Gallic	oz.	.19	.21	Reducer	4-oz. bot. inc. lb.	oz.	—	Sulphocyanate, 1-lb. c.b.	lb.	1.90	2.00			
34, 34, 1-lb. cartons	lb.	1.80	2.00	2-oz.	oz.	—	.75	1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	.20			
Glycerophosphoric	oz.	.25	.30	4-oz.	oz.	—	.40	Tartrate (neutral)	lb.	1.30	1.40			
Hippuric	oz.	—	—	incl.	oz.	—	—	Valerate, U. S. P.	lb.	—	.15.00			
Hydroiodic, sp. gr. 1.50	oz.	.35	.40	each	lb.	—	—	Ammon!	oz.	—	—			
Hydrobrom, conc. v.	oz.	.08	.10	Nominal	lb.	—	—	Amyl Acetate	gal.	5.25	5.50			
Dil. U. S. P., oz. v. incl. oz.	oz.	.05	.06	Nominal	lb.	—	—	Technical	lb.	.80	.85			
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.	oz.	.35	.40	4-oz.	oz.	—	—	Nitrate, sealed tube	oz.	—	.45			
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c. in gut. pch. bot.	oz.	—	2.30	2-oz.	oz.	—	—	Nitrite, sealed tube	oz.	—	.40			
52 p.c. cereb. bot.	lb.	—	.30	10-10 grammes tubes in box	oz.	—	—	Anaesthezin	oz.	—	—			
Hypophosphorous, sol. 30 per cent.	oz.	.15	.17	in. oz.	oz.	—	—	Angelic Root, foreign	lb.	.45	.50			
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	oz.	.07	.09	10-10	oz.	—	—	Seed	lb.	.95	1.00			
Iodic	oz.	—	—	grammes	oz.	—	—	Amise Seed	lb.	.45	.50			
Lactic, U. S. P., 1-oz. v.	oz.	.40	.45	each	lb.	—	—	Star	lb.	.50	.55			
Dilute	lb.	5.00	5.50	Nominal	lb.	1.40	1.50	Angostura Bark	lb.	.60	.65			
Molybdic C. P.	lb.	6.00	11.00	Nominal	lb.	8.00	8.50	Annato Seed	lb.	.15	.20			
Malic, 1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	2.00	Cologne, Sp. 95 p.c. U.S.P.	gal.	4.37	4.38	Anthion (Hypo. Elim.), 100-gm. bottles	ea.	—	.60			
Monochloroacetic, crys.	oz.	.20	.25	bbis.	gal.	4.55	4.75	Anticolic	oz.	—	.50			
Muriatic, conc. 20 deg. (Carboys) 120 lbs. (3/2) C. P.	lb.	.06	.08	Com. 95 p.c. U.S.P., bbis	gal.	4.30	4.32	Antifibrin	oz.	—	.70			
Hydrochloric	lb.	.16	.18	Less	gal.	4.50	4.70	Antimony, arsenate	oz.	—	.25			
36 deg., less	lb.	.12	.14	Denatured, bls. less	gal.	1.10	1.25	Arsenate	oz.	—	.20			
36 deg., carboy	lb.	.06	.09	Aldehyde, Commercial	lb.	.70	.80	Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. g.s.b.	lb.	.27	.30			

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Arnica Root	lb.	.65	.70	Bismuth, Phenolsulphonate	lb.	—	9.30	Cantharides, Rus., sifted	lb.	5.00	5.25
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.12	.15	Phosphate	lb.	—	5.20	Powdered	lb.	5.65	5.75
Bermuda, true	lb.	.55	.60	Salicylate, 40 p.c.	lb.	—	4.75	Chinese	lb.	1.55	1.65
Jamaica	lb.	—	—	Sub-benzoate	lb.	8.50	9.50	Powdered	lb.	1.75	1.85
St. Vincent	lb.	.20	.25	Subcarbonate	lb.	3.50	3.60	Capsicin	oz.	.65	.75
Taylor's 3/4-lb. in tin foil boxes, 12 lb.	lb.	.45	.48	Subgallate	lb.	3.50	3.70	Cantharidin, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	1.75
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst.	oz.	.36	.40	Subiodide	lb.	5.15	5.50	Capsicum	lb.	.75	.80
Chloride	oz.	—	.40	Sublactate	lb.	—	—	Powdered	lb.	.30	.35
Iodide	oz.	.38	.40	Subnitrate	lb.	lb. 2.95	3.05	Caoutchouc	lb.	—	1.50
White, powdered com'l	lb.	.30	.35	Subsalicylate, Basic U.S.P.Lb.	—	—	5.20	Caramel (Burnt Sugar)	lb.	.18	.25
Powdered, pure	lb.	.32	.40	Tannate	oz.	.30	.32	Caraway	lb.	.70	.75
Yellow (Orpiment)	lb.	.35	.80	Valerate	oz.	.60	.70	Powdered	lb.	.75	.85
Powdered, medic.	lb.	.38	.90	Blackhawk Bark	lb.	.30	.35	Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.30	.35
Aasafetida, good fair	lb.	1.85	1.95	Bloodroot	lb.	.22	.25	Tetrachloride	lb.	.25	.40
Powdered	lb.	2.05	2.10	Blue Mass (Blue Pill)	lb.	.98	1.05	Cardamom, Seed, bleached	lb.	2.00	2.50
Asbestos	lb.	.25	.40	Powdered	lb.	1.03	1.10	Decorticated	lb.	.95	1.00
Aspidospermine, Amorph. 15 gr. Cryst.	15 gr.	1.00	1.20	Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulfate)	lb.	—	—	Powdered	lb.	1.00	1.10
Aspirin	oz.	—	.85	Bone, Cuttlefish	lb.	.50	.55	Carmine, No. 40	oz.	.40	.45
25 oz. lots	oz.	—	.80	Powdered	lb.	.40	.45	Carosol Compound	gal.	.55	.75
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of 24	doz.	—	1.68	Jeweler's	lb.	1.45	1.50	Cascara Amarga	lb.	.20	.25
Tablets, 5 grain, boxes of 12	doz.	—	3.12	Boneset, Leaves and Tops	lb.	—	.20	Sagrado Bark	lb.	.38	.40
Tablets, 5 grain, bottles of 24	doz.	—	1.44	Borax, Reheated	lb.	.10	.12	Cascarilla Bark	lb.	.45	.75
Tablets, per 100	doz.	—	.26	Powdered	lb.	.12	.14	Cassia, China	lb.	.15	.25
Atophan (S. & G.)	oz.	—	.15	Bromalin	lb.	—	.25	Powdered	lb.	.20	.35
Atramin	oz.	—	.15	Bromine	lb.	.10	.12	Fistula	lb.	.23	.25
Atropine, 5 grains	—	—	1.15	Bromoform	lb.	3.50	3.75	Saigon, thin, select	lb.	.60	.70
Sulphate, 5 grains	—	—	1.00	Broom Tops	lb.	.18	.30	Powdered	lb.	.65	.70
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.40	.45	Brucine	lb.	—	1.75	Catechu, Medicinal	lb.	.25	.30
Balmory Leaves, Pressed	lb.	—	.28	Bryony Root	lb.	1.10	1.20	Catnip, lbs. pressed, oz.	lb.	.27	.30
Balsam Fir, Canada	lb.	1.20	1.28	Buchu Leaves, long	lb.	1.45	1.55	Caulephyllin	oz.	.35	.50
Oregon	lb.	.20	.25	Short	lb.	1.55	1.60	Celery Seed	lb.	.40	.45
Peru	lb.	5.00	5.50	Powdered	lb.	1.60	1.70	Ceresin, white	lb.	.27	.32
Tolu	lb.	.60	.65	Buckthorn Bark	lb.	1.70	1.80	Yellow	lb.	.25	.30
Baptisia (Resinoid)	oz.	.45	.70	Buds, Balm of Gilead	lb.	.40	.45	Cerium nitrate	oz.	—	—
Barium Carb., prec. pure	lb.	.35	.40	Cassia	lb.	.24	.30	Oxalate	lb.	.85	.95
C. P., 1-lb. bots.	lb.	—	1.00	Burdock Root, Crushed	lb.	.35	.45	Oxide	oz.	—	.75
Caustic Hyd're, C.P. crys.	lb.	—	.50	Seed	lb.	—	.34	Chalk, Precipitated, English, 7-lb. bags	lb.	.12	.15
Cyanide, techn.	lb.	.25	.42	Cacao Butter, bulk	lb.	.38	.42	Prepared Eng. Thomas, 3-lb. box, white	box	.80	.85
Dioxide, Anhydrous	lb.	.45	.50	Baker's A and white	lb.	.48	.55	Pink	box	.60	.70
Hydroxide, pure, crys.	lb.	.25	.50	Dutch	lb.	.55	.60	White	bbls.	.004	.04
Iodide	oz.	—	.40	Huyler's 12-lb. box	lb.	.48	.55	Chamomile Flowers, Spanish	lb.	.65	.70
Nitrate, powdered	lb.	.22	.27	Cadmium Bromide	lb.	3.00	3.50	Roman or Belgian	lb.	1.50	1.60
Pure, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.45	.55	Carbonate	lb.	—	.28	Charcoal, Animal, U. S. P.	lb.	—	.45
Sulphate, Pow. (Barites)	lb.	.07	.10	Iodide	lb.	4.75	5.16	Willow, powdered	lb.	.12	.18
Pure precip.	lb.	.25	.30	Metal, sticks	lb.	—	.25	Wood, powdered	lb.	.08	.12
Sulphate, for X-ray diag.	lb.	.50	.55	Nitrate	lb.	1.75	1.85	Cherry Laurel Leaves	lb.	.40	.47
oz.	—	—	10.00	Sulphate	lb.	2.15	2.30	Chicke	lb.	.12	.13
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	—	.24	Sulphur, scales	lb.	—	.25	Chinoinide	oz.	.12	.15
Bayberry Bark, select	lb.	.12	.17	Prepared	lb.	—	—	Chinoinine, pure	oz.	—	.45
Bay Laurel Leaves	lb.	.12	.15	Caffeine, pure	lb.	—	14.50	Chittetta	lb.	.40	.50
Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.	gal.	2.48	2.50	Acetate	oz.	—	1.45	Chloralamid, vials, 25 grs. ea.	lb.	—	1.50
Less	gal.	2.65	2.85	Benzoate	oz.	—	1.25	Chlorhydrate, cryst.	lb.	1.65	1.80
Beans, Calabar	lb.	.38	.42	Bromide	oz.	.90	1.10	Chlorine Water (0.4 p.c. chlorine)	lb.	—	.30
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	—	1.20	Citrate	oz.	—	1.25	Chloroform	lb.	.72	.80
Para	lb.	.70	.75	Bromide	oz.	.90	1.10	Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol.	oz.	.60	.70
Surinam	lb.	.85	.95	Citrated	lb.	9.00	9.50	For Alcoholic Sol.	oz.	.60	.70
St. Ignatius	lb.	.30	.35	Hydrobrom, gr. eff.	lb.	.60	.75	Chromium Chloride, subl.	oz.	—	.90
Vanilla, Mexican, long	lb.	7.50	8.00	Hydrochlor (true salt)	oz.	1.05	1.60	Sulphate, scales	lb.	.95	1.35
Short	lb.	6.00	7.50	Salicylate	oz.	.90	1.00	Powdered	lb.	1.00	1.40
Cuts	lb.	4.50	5.00	Sulphate, eighths	oz.	1.25	1.50	Chrysarobin	oz.	.60	.62
Bourbon	lb.	3.75	4.50	Valerate	oz.	—	1.25	Cimicifugin	oz.	—	1.00
So American	lb.	4.00	4.50	Calamine, Pink	lb.	.35	.40	Cinchona Bark, pale, sell'd	lb.	.70	.75
Tahiti	lb.	1.75	2.00	Powdered	lb.	.55	.60	Red	lb.	.60	.65
Beberine hydrochlor	oz.	—	2.50	White, peeled and split	lb.	2.25	2.50	Yellow, Calisaya	lb.	.45	.50
Sulphate	oz.	—	2.50	Calcium Acetate, dried	lb.	.70	.80	Cinchonidine, Alkal. pure	oz.	.95	1.20
Belladonna lvs., 1-lb. bot.	lb.	1.90	2.10	Benzoate	oz.	—	—	Bisulphate	oz.	.51	.65
Bulk	lb.	1.80	1.90	Bromide	lb.	1.20	1.30	Hydrobromide	oz.	.60	.70
Root, German	lb.	4.25	4.50	Chloride, crude	lb.	.68	.75	Hydrochloride	oz.	.60	.70
Powdered	lb.	4.45	4.70	Fused	lb.	.65	.90	Salicylate	oz.	.51	.65
Benzaldehyde	oz.	6.25	6.50	Granulated	lb.	.12	.18	Sulphate	oz.	.57	.67
Benzanilide	oz.	—	2.50	Citrate	lb.	—	—	Cinchonine, Alk.	oz.	.53	.65
Benzine	oz.	.30	.40	Formate	oz.	.11	.12	Bisulphate	oz.	.22	.25
Benzoin, Siam	oz.	2.00	2.15	Glycerophosphate	oz.	.18	.20	Hydrochloride	oz.	.38	.50
Sumatra	lb.	.50	.55	Hypophosphate	oz.	1.15	1.40	Sulphate	oz.	.37	.47
Powdered	lb.	.60	.65	Lactate	oz.	4.10	4.60	Salicylate	oz.	.38	.40
Benzonaphthol	oz.	—	.85	Lactophosphate Sol.	lb.	2.00	2.25	Cinnabar	lb.	2.00	3.00
Berberine, C.P., ½-oz. v.	oz.	—	—	Nitrate	lb.	—	—	Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.45	.55
Phosphate	oz.	—	—	Peroxide	lb.	1.90	2.15	Powdered	lb.	.42	.47
Sulphate, 1-oz. v.	oz.	2.80	3.00	Potassium	oz.	—	—	Civet, Zanzibar	lb.	—	—
Berberis Aquifolium	lb.	.20	.25	Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.90	.95	Powdered, pure	lb.	.50	.55
Beta Eucaine, (S. & G.)	oz.	—	3.50	Salicylate	oz.	—	—	Penang	lb.	.50	.55
Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	1.60	Sulphate, Precip., pure	lb.	.35	.40	Cobalt, powd. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.80	.85
Betin (Resinoid)	oz.	.14	.16	Sulphite	lb.	.14	.18	Carbonate	oz.	—	.30
Bismuth, Betanaph	oz.	—	.43	Sulphocarbonate	oz.	.14	.16	Chloride	oz.	—	.18
Bromide	oz.	—	.43	Calendula Flowers	lb.	3.25	3.50	Nitrate	oz.	—	.15
Citrate and Ammonium	lb.	4.45	4.60	Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)	lb.	—	—	Sulphate	lb.	1.00	1.05
Formic-Iodide	oz.	—	.45	Camphor, refined	lb.	.82	.87	Cocaine, Alk., ½-oz. v.	oz.	11.45	11.65
Glycerite, N. F.	lb.	—	1.80	1/4-lb. squares	lb.	.83	.88	Hydrochlor, cryst., ozs.	oz.	9.10	9.15
Hydroxide, pow'd.	lb.	—	5.05	Powdered	lb.	.84	.88	1/4-oz. vials	oz.	9.30	9.35
Oleate, 50 p.c.	oz.	—	.50	Japanese	lb.	.90	1.00	Coca Leaves, Huanuco	lb.	—	—
Oxychloride	lb.	—	4.35	Monobromated	lb.	3.00	3.25	Truxillo	lb.	.40	.45

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Cochineal, Hond., Powdered lb.	1.05	—	1.10	Dog Grass, cut .....	lb.	1.60	—	1.75	Ginger Root, African .....	lb.	.20	—	.25		
Codeine .....	oz.	12.50	—	13.15	Dover's Powder .....	lb.	3.50	—	3.75	Powdered .....	lb.	.25	—	.30	
Hydrochloride .....	oz.	11.65	—	11.90	Dragon's Blood powdered .....	lb.	.60	—	.65	Jamaica, bleached .....	lb.	.28	—	.33	
Nitrate .....	oz.	11.65	—	11.90	Extra .....	lb.	1.40	—	1.45	Ground .....	lb.	.33	—	.36	
Salicylate .....	oz.	9.80	—	10.05	Powdered .....	lb.	2.15	—	2.25	Powdered .....	lb.	.35	—	.38	
Phosphate .....	oz.	9.80	—	10.05	Duboisine Sulph. 5 gr. tubes gr.	lb.	2.50	—	2.60	Ginseng .....	lb.	7.50	—	8.50	
Sulphate .....	oz.	10.40	—	10.65	Duoitol .....	oz.	—	—	Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate)	lb.	—	—	—		
Cohosh Root, black .....	lb.	.15	—	.20	Dwarf Elder .....	lb.	.35	—	.40	Glucose .....	lb.	.12	—	.15	
Blue .....	lb.	.14	—	.19	Echinacea Root .....	lb.	.38	—	.42	Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums	and bbls. added .....	lb.	.68	—	.69
Colchicine, Amorph., 5 gr. v. gr.	—	—	—	Ground .....	lb.	.40	—	.44	in cans .....	lb.	.69	—	.71		
Colchicum Root .....	lb.	3.50	—	4.00	Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bots	lb.	.77	—	.80	Less .....	lb.	—	—	—	
Powdered .....	lb.	3.50	—	4.00	incl. .....	lb.	—	—	Glycin (developer), 16-oz. bot.	lb.	—	—	—		
Seed .....	lb.	3.50	—	3.65	Eikonenogen (developer), 16-oz. lb.	lb.	Nominal	—	—	incl. .....	lb.	Nominal	—	—	
Powdered .....	lb.	3.55	—	3.70	1-oz. .....	oz.	.45	—	—	1 oz. .....	oz.	—	—	.30	
Collodion, U. S. P., 1900 .....	lb.	.60	—	.65	Elaeaterium .....	lb.	.25	—	.30	Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniacal .....	oz.	—	—	1.00	
Cantharidal, U. S. P. ....	lb.	8.50	—	9.25	Flowers, pressed .....	lb.	.40	—	.50	Goa Powder .....	lb.	6.50	—	7.50	
Flexible, U. S. P. ....	lb.	.65	—	.70	Elm Bark, select .....	lb.	.28	—	.33	Gold Chloride Acid, Yellow, 15	gr. g. v. ....	doz.	—	—	5.50
Styptic, U. S. P. ....	lb.	1.10	—	1.20	Ground, pure .....	lb.	.30	—	.35	Brown, ½-oz. v. ....	oz.	—	—	12.25	
Colocynth, select .....	lb.	.38	—	.46	Powdered, pure .....	lb.	.33	—	.36	Gold and Sodium Chloride,	U. S. P., 15 gr. v. ....	doz.	2.80	—	3.40
Pulp .....	lb.	.60	—	.65	Emetine (Resinoid) .....	oz.	—	—	Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol.) ....	lb.	1.20	—	1.40		
Colombo Root .....	lb.	.25	—	.35	Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v. ....	ea.	—	—	Golden Seal Root .....	lb.	6.25	—	6.50		
Coltsfoot Leaves .....	lb.	.25	—	.30	Eosine .....	oz.	—	—	Powdered .....	lb.	6.50	—	7.00		
Comfrey Root, crushed .....	lb.	.35	—	.40	Epson Salts (see Mag. Sulph.) .....	oz.	—	—	Grains of Paradise .....	lb.	4.00	—	—		
Condurango Bark, true .....	lb.	.30	—	.34	Ergot, Russia .....	lb.	.95	—	1.00	Grindelia Robusta Herb .....	lb.	.20	—	.25	
Conium Leaves .....	lb.	.36	—	.42	Powdered .....	lb.	1.00	—	1.10	Powdered .....	lb.	.27	—	.32	
Seed .....	lb.	.25	—	.30	Ergotin, Bonjean .....	oz.	—	—	Squarrosa .....	lb.	.30	—	.40		
Copaiba S. A. ....	lb.	1.25	—	1.35	Ergotole .....	oz.	—	—	Guaiac, Resin .....	lb.	.45	—	.60		
Para .....	lb.	1.25	—	1.35	Erythroxilyn (Resinoid) .....	oz.	—	—	Powdered .....	lb.	.55	—	.60		
Copper, Acetate, distilled .....	lb.	.90	—	1.15	Eserine (Alk.), 5 gr. v. ....	gr.	—	—	Wood rasp .....	lb.	.03	—	.06		
Ammoniated .....	lb.	.60	—	.70	Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v. ....	gr.	—	—	Guaiacol liquid .....	oz.	1.60	—	1.65		
Arsenate .....	oz.	—	—	Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v. ....	gr.	—	—	Carbonate .....	oz.	6.00	—	6.50			
Arsenite .....	oz.	—	—	Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes .....	ea.	—	—	Phosphite .....	oz.	—	—	1.75			
Carbonate .....	lb.	.45	—	.60	Washed .....	lb.	.32	—	.37	Salicyl (Guaiac. Salol) .....	oz.	—	—	1.60	
Chloride, pure, cryst. ....	lb.	1.20	—	1.30	Ethy Acetate, U. S. P. ....	lb.	.55	—	.70	Valerianate (Geosote) .....	oz.	—	—	1.34	
Ferrocyanide, 1-oz. c. v. 4	oz.	—	—	Benzoate .....	lb.	—	—	Guaiquin .....	oz.	—	—	1.00			
Hydroxide .....	lb.	—	—	Bromide, 1 oz. seal, tube .....	oz.	—	—	Powdered .....	lb.	—	—	1.75			
Iodide .....	oz.	.36	—	.40	Chloride, 10 gm. seal, tube ea. ....	oz.	—	—	Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin) .....	oz.	—	—	2.25		
Nitrate .....	lb.	—	—	Iodide, 1 oz. seal, tube .....	oz.	—	—	Gutta Percha, crude chips .....	lb.	2.00	—	2.15			
Oleate, 20 p.c. ....	oz.	—	—	Eucaine Hydrochlor. ....	oz.	—	—	Sheet .....	lb.	1.50	—	1.75			
Subacetate (Verdigria) .....	lb.	1.00	—	Eucalyptol, U. S. P. ....	lb.	.17	—	1.19	Helcosol .....	oz.	—	—	1.75		
Powdered .....	lb.	1.10	—	Eucalyptus Leaves .....	lb.	.15	—	.20	Heliotropin .....	oz.	—	—	1.75		
Sulphate (Blue Vit.) ....	lb.	.16	—	1.18	Endoxine .....	oz.	—	—	Hellebore Root white powd. ....	lb.	.30	—	.38		
Bbls. ....	lb.	—	—	Eugenol .....	lb.	.15	—	.20	Helmitol .....	lb.	—	—	—		
Powdered .....	lb.	.11	—	Eresol .....	oz.	—	—	Hemlock Bark crushed .....	lb.	.15	—	.18			
Copperas .....	lb.	.02	—	1.5	Pro Capillis .....	oz.	—	—	Powdered .....	lb.	.18	—	.20		
Coriander .....	lb.	.30	—	1.35	Euonym (Eccl. powd.) .....	oz.	.40	—	.45	Gum .....	lb.	1.00	—	1.10	
Powdered .....	lb.	.40	—	4.45	Euphorbium .....	lb.	.35	—	.46	Hemogallol .....	oz.	—	—	.30	
Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride) .....	lb.	—	—	Powdered .....	lb.	.45	—	.50	Hemoglobin .....	oz.	—	—	.30		
Coto Bark .....	lb.	.35	—	.45	Euphorine .....	oz.	—	—	Hemp Seed .....	lb.	.13	—	.15		
Coton, true, ¼-oz. v. ....	oz.	—	—	Extract Male Fern .....	oz.	—	—	Hemol .....	oz.	.80	—	.85			
Cotton Root Bark .....	lb.	.20	—	Equinine .....	oz.	—	—	Henbane Leaves, Eng. ....	lb.	—	—	—			
Powdered .....	lb.	.25	—	3.0	Equinophen .....	oz.	—	—	German Powdered .....	lb.	4.75	—	5.00		
Couch Grass (Dogggrass) .....	lb.	.12	—	2.0	Exophen .....	oz.	—	—	German Powdered .....	lb.	3.60	—	3.85		
Cramb Bark .....	lb.	.12	—	2.0	Europhen .....	oz.	—	—	Seed .....	lb.	—	—	40		
Coumarin .....	oz.	1.35	—	1.65	Exalgine .....	oz.	—	—	Henna Leaves .....	lb.	.30	—	.35		
Cranebill .....	lb.	.24	—	.29	Fennel Seed .....	lb.	.75	—	.80	Heroine, 15 gr. v. ....	ea.	—	—	.35	
Powdered .....	lb.	.30	—	.35	French .....	lb.	—	—	Hyd'chl. 15 gr. v. ....	ea.	—	—	.35		
Cream Tartar, powdered .....	lb.	.55	—	.59	German .....	lb.	—	—	Hexamethylenamine .....	lb.	1.00	—	1.10		
Cresote, Beechwood .....	oz.	.40	—	.45	French .....	lb.	—	—	Hiera Picra .....	lb.	—	—	.45		
Carbonate .....	oz.	—	—	Formaldehyde .....	lb.	—	—	Holocain, 1 gm. vials .....	ea.	—	—	.35			
Phosphite .....	oz.	—	—	Ground .....	lb.	—	—	Homatropin Alk. ....	gr.	.54	—	.65			
Valerate .....	oz.	—	—	Ground .....	lb.	—	—	Hydrobromide .....	gr.	.54	—	.65			
Cresol U. S. P. ....	lb.	.30	—	3.0	Ground .....	lb.	—	—	Hydrochloride .....	gr.	.54	—	.65		
Croton-Chloral (Butylchlor.) .....	oz.	.55	—	6.5	Formosulphite, 1 lb. c. b. inc. ....	lb.	.20	—	35	Salicylate and Sulphate .....	gr.	.54	—	.65	
Cubeb Berries, sifted .....	lb.	1.10	—	1.15	Formaldehyde .....	lb.	.20	—	.35	Honey, strained .....	lb.	.21	—	.25	
Powdered .....	lb.	1.20	—	1.25	Formosulphite, 25 c. b. inc. ....	lb.	.20	—	.35	Hops, select (1915) .....	lb.	.33	—	.37	
Cudbear .....	lb.	.45	—	.55	Formaldehyde .....	lb.	.20	—	.35	Pressed, ¼ and ½ lb. pkgs. ....	lb.	.35	—	.43	
Culver's Root .....	lb.	.27	—	.30	Formaldehyde .....	lb.	.20	—	.35	Horehound Leaves .....	lb.	.30	—	.35	
Cumin Seed .....	lb.	.30	—	.35	Formaldehyde .....	lb.	.20	—	.35	Hydrangea Root .....	lb.	.22	—	.25	
Cyanine, 15 gr. vial .....	ea.	—	—	Formaldehyde .....	lb.	.20	—	.35	Hydrastin (Resinoid) .....	oz.	—	—	2.30		
Cypripidin (Resinoid) .....	oz.	—	—	Formaldehyde .....	lb.	.20	—	.35	Muriate (Resinoid) .....	oz.	—	—	4.25		
Damiana Leaves .....	lb.	.20	—	2.5	Formaldehyde .....	lb.	.20	—	.35	Sulphate (Resinoid) .....	oz.	—	—	5.00	
Dandelion Herb .....	lb.	.30	—	.35	Formaldehyde .....	lb.	.20	—	.35	Hydrastine, Alc., C. P. ....	oz.	24.00	—	26.00	
Root .....	lb.	.50	—	.55	Formaldehyde .....	lb.	.20	—	.35	Hydrochloride .....	oz.	24.00	—	26.00	
Cut .....	lb.	.45	—	.50	Formaldehyde .....	lb.	.20	—	.35	Sulphate .....	oz.	24.00	—	26.00	
Daturine Sulph. 5-10-15 gr. v. ....	lb.	.25	—	.32	Formaldehyde .....	lb.	.20	—	.35	Hydrastin Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v. ....	ea.	—	—	.35	
Dermatol .....	oz.	.19	—	.25	Formaldehyde .....	lb.	.20	—	.35	Hydrastin Sulphate .....	oz.	—	—	.30	
Dextrine, yellow .....	lb.	.12	—	.14	Formaldehyde .....	lb.	.20	—	.35	Hydroquinone, 1-lb. cans or car-ton incl. ....	lb.	2.55	—	2.62	
White .....	lb.	.22	—	.25	Formaldehyde .....	lb.	.20	—	.35	Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol. Medicinal .....	lb.	.18	—	.25	
Dextro-quinine .....	oz.	—	—	Formaldehyde .....	lb.	.20	—	.35	Hyoscyamine Hydrob. ....	gr.	.30	—	.35		
Diacetylmorphine, Alk. ....	oz.	15.40	—	16.60	Formaldehyde .....	lb.	.20	—	.35	Hyoscyamine, Amorp., 15 gr. vials .....	ea.	—	—	.35	
Hydrochloride .....	oz.	14.60	—	14.80	Formaldehyde .....	lb.	.20	—	.35	Hyoscyamine, Crystals, white .....	gr.	.30	—	.35	
Dianol (developer), 1-lb. bota. incl. ....	lb.	—	—	Formaldehyde .....	lb.	.20	—	.35	Hydrobromide .....	gr.	.08	—	.10		
1-oz. ....	oz.	—	—	Formaldehyde .....	lb.	.20	—	.35	Hypnolome .....	oz.	—	—	2.15		
Diethyl Barbituric Acid (Veronal) .....	oz.	—	—	Formaldehyde .....	lb.	.20	—	.35	Iceland Moss .....	lb.	.32	—	.35		
Digalen, ½-oz. v. ....	vial	—	—	Formaldehyde .....	lb.	.20	—	.35	Ictalbin .....	oz.	—	—	—		
Digipuratum, ½-oz. ....	ea.	—	—	Formaldehyde .....	lb.	.20	—	.35	do Tablets 5 gr. 10 Oin bot. ....	oz.	—	—	1.05		
Digitalin, eighth .....	oz.	20.00	—	21.00	Formaldehyde .....	lb.	.20	—	.35	—	—	—	—		
15 gr. vials .....	ea.	.75	—	.85	Formaldehyde .....	lb.	.20	—	.35	—	—	—	—		
Digitalis Leaves Eng. ....	lb.	.60	—	.65	Formaldehyde .....	lb.	.20	—	.35	—	—	—	—		
Bulk .....	lb.	.65	—	.70	Formaldehyde .....	lb.	.20	—	.35	—	—	—	—		
Powdered .....	lb.	.85	—	1.00	Formaldehyde .....	lb.	.20	—	.35	—	—	—	—		
Digitoxin, 1 gr. v. ....	ea.	—	—	Formaldehyde .....	lb.	.20	—	.35	—	—	—	—			
Digiton .....	lb.	—	—	Formaldehyde .....	lb.	.20	—	.35	—	—	—	—			
1 oz. ....	oz.	—	—	Formaldehyde .....	lb.	.20	—	.35	—	—	—	—			
Dijon .....	oz.	20.00	—	20.30	Formaldehyde .....	lb.	.20	—	.35	—	—	—	—		
Diuretin .....	oz.	—	—	Formaldehyde .....	lb.	.20	—	.35	—	—	—	—			

## New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Ichthyol	.lb.	—	—	
Ichthynat	.lb.	3.75	— 4.00	
Imogen, 1 lb.	.lb.	—	—	
1 oz.	.oz.	—	.30	
Indigo Bengal, true	.oz.	3.75	— 5.00	
Carmine, Dry	.oz.	.50	— .56	
Insect Powder	.lb.	.55	— .65	
Pure Uncol'd Dal'm	.lb.	.80	— .85	
Ground	.lb.	—	—	
Iosulin (Resinoid)	.oz.	—	— 1.25	
Iodine Resublimed	.lb.	4.00	— 4.25	
Monobromide	.oz.	—	— .50	
Monochloride	.oz.	—	— .75	
Trichloride	.oz.	—	— .95	
Iodipin 10 p.c.	.oz.	—	—	
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.	.lb.	4.40	— 4.80	
Deodorized	.oz.	.70	— .90	
Idol	.oz.	—	—	
Iodothyrine, ½-oz. vials	.oz.	—	— 3.00	
Ipecac Root, Carthagena	.lb.	3.20	— 3.25	
Powdered	.lb.	3.65	— 3.75	
Rio	.lb.	3.45	— 3.50	
Irish Moss, bleached	.lb.	.22	— .25	
Irisin (Eclectic Powder)	.oz.	.36	— .45	
Iron, Acetate, dry	.oz.	.14	— .16	
Benzote	.oz.	.40	— .50	
Bromide	.oz.	.18	— .22	
Chloride, cryst. U. S. P.	.lb.	.30	— .40	
Citrate, U. S. P.	.lb.	.95	— 1.02	
and Ammonia, Sol.	.lb.	.90	— .98	
and Quin, Cit. U. S. P.	(12 p.c. Q.) Scales	.lb.	3.50 — 3.75	
Quin & Strychnine	.lb.	4.25	— 4.50	
Glycerinophosphate, sol.	.oz.	—	— 4.60	
Hypophosphite	.lb.	2.15	— 2.25	
Iodide	.oz.	.28	— .32	
Syrup	.lb.	.40	— .45	
Nitrate Sol., U. S. P.	.lb.	.27	— .30	
Oxalate (Ferrous)	.oz.	.15	— .17	
Oxide (Subcarb.)	.lb.	.11	— .18	
Red, Saccharated	.oz.	.45	— .48	
Peptonized	.lb.	—	— 3.00	
Phosphate, gran., lb. bots.	.lb.	.85	— .90	
U. S. P. Scales	Precipitated, 1-lb. bots.	.lb.	.85 — .93	
Protocarb. (Vallet's M)	.lb.	—	— 4.00	
Pyrophosp. Scales Sol.	.lb.	.90	— .98	
Quevenne's (by hydr.)	.lb.	.58	— .90	
Salicylate	.oz.	.20	— .30	
Sesquichloride	.lb.	.30	— .35	
Solution	.lb.	.09	— .15	
Subsulphate	.lb.	.27	— .33	
Solution (Monsel's)	.lb.	.12	— .15	
Sulph. (Copperas) ... 100 lbs.	.lb.	2.20	— 2.50	
Cryst. pure	.lb.	.08	— .12	
Dried	.lb.	.15	— .18	
Tartrate & Ammonium	.lb.	.80	— .90	
and Potash, Scales	.lb.	1.10	— 1.20	
Tersulph., Sol., U. S. P.	.lb.	—	— .23	
Valerate	.lb.	.80	— .90	
Isard, glass bots.	.lb.	—	— 3.70	
Isinglass, Russian	.lb.	5.00	— 5.25	
American	.lb.	.90	— 1.05	
Jaborandi Leaves	.lb.	.60	— .70	
Jalap Root selected	.lb.	.25	— .30	
Powdered	.lb.	.30	— .35	
Jamaica Dogwood	.lb.	—	— .25	
Jequirity Seed (Abrus Precatorius)	.oz.	.10	— .12	
Job's Tears	.lb.	.30	— .35	
Juglandin (Resinoid)	.oz.	.36	— .45	
Juniper Berries	.lb.	.12	— .15	
Kamala	.lb.	1.90	— 2.00	
Powdered	.lb.	2.10	— 2.20	
Purified	.lb.	—	— 2.25	
Kaolin	.lb.	.07	— .09	
Kava Kava	.lb.	.26	— .30	
Powdered	.lb.	.72	— .80	
Kola Nuts, small and large	.lb.	.35	— .40	
Powdered	.lb.	.45	— .50	
Kousou powdered	.lb.	.65	— .75	
Lactucarium	.lb.	8.50	— 9.00	
Lactophenin	.oz.	—	— 1.00	
Ladies' Slipper Root	.lb.	.40	— .47	
Landoline	.lb.	—	— Anhydrous	
Anhydrous	.lb.	—	— .60	
Lanum, "Merck"	.lb.	—	— .60	
Anhydrous	.lb.	—	— .75	
(See also Adeps Lanae)	Larkspur Seed	.lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	.lb.	.45	— .50	
Lavender Flowers	.lb.	.40	— .45	
Extra	.lb.	.45	— .50	
Hand picked	.lb.	.55	— .60	
Lead Acetate (sugar)	.lb.	.23	— .28	
Carbonate, Medicinal	.lb.	.55	— .60	
Chloride	.lb.	.75	— .85	
Lead Chromate, pure fused	.lb.	—	— 1.10	
Iodide, powdered	.oz.	.22	— .25	
Nitrate	.lb.	.23	— .35	
Oleate, 10 p.c.	.oz.	.20	— .25	
Lecithin	.oz.	—	— 2.00	
Leeches, best Swedish	.ea.	.18	— .20	
Lemon Peel Ribbons	.lb.	.20	— .25	
Ground	.lb.	—	— .25	
Lenigallol	.oz.	—	— .85	
Levulose, cryst.	.oz.	—	—	
Licorice, Y & S ½	.lb.	.44	— .52	
Corigliano	.lb.	—	—	
Mass	.lb.	—	—	
Powdered	.lb.	—	—	
Root, Russian, cut	.lb.	.90	— 1.00	
Powdered	.lb.	1.00	— 1.10	
Root, Spanish, bundles	.lb.	.35	— .40	
Powdered	.lb.	.40	— .45	
Lilacine	.oz.	.75	— .90	
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk	.lb.	.06	— .11	
Assort., 1, ½ and ¼-lb.	.lb.	.12	— .16	
Litharge	.lb.	.17	— .20	
Lithium, Acetate	.oz.	.23	— .25	
Benzozoate	.oz.	.90	— 1.00	
Benzono-salicylate	.lb.	—	— 2.85	
Bitartrate	.oz.	—	— .30	
Bromide	.lb.	—	— 3.20	
Carbonate	.lb.	1.85	— 2.00	
Chloride	.oz.	.27	— .28	
Citrate	.lb.	2.30	— 2.40	
Glycerophosphate	.oz.	—	—	
Iodide	.oz.	—	— .48	
Salicylate	.lb.	3.15	— 3.35	
Lobelina Herb	.lb.	.15	— .20	
Powdered	.lb.	.20	— .25	
Seed (cleaned)	.lb.	.36	— .38	
Seed (cleaned)	.lb.	.42	— .47	
Lobelina (Resinoid)	.oz.	.70	— 1.10	
Lodestone	.lb.	.30	— .35	
Powdered	.lb.	.35	— .40	
London-Purple	.lb.	.20	— .30	
Lovage Root, scl., white	.lb.	.90	— 1.00	
Seed	.lb.	.60	— .70	
Lupulin	.lb.	2.80	— 3.00	
Lycetol	.oz.	—	— 4.25	
Lycopodium	.lb.	1.90	— 2.00	
Mace, whole	.lb.	.80	— .90	
Madder, Dutch	.lb.	.33	— .45	
Powdered	.lb.	—	—	
Magnesia, Calcined. See Oxide, heavy.	.lb.	—	—	
Magnesium, Benzote	.oz.	—	— 45	
Carbonate, U. S. P. ... 4 ozs.	.lb.	.41	— .50	
2-oz.	.lb.	.42	— .51	
Glycerophosphate	.oz.	.32	— .33	
Hypophosphite, pure	.lb.	2.00	— 2.15	
Iodide	.oz.	—	— .42	
Lactate	.oz.	—	— .25	
Metal, Powdered	.oz.	.57	— .65	
Ribbon	.oz.	.75	— .95	
Nitrate	.lb.	—	— .40	
Oxide, yellow, pure	.lb.	—	— .50	
Technical	.lb.	1.00	— 1.10	
Powdered, U. S. P.	.lb.	.40	— .42	
Technical, kegs	.lb.	—	— .19	
Bbls.	.lb.	—	— .17	
Ponderous, U. S. P.	.lb.	.95	— 1.00	
Technical	.lb.	.90	— .95	
Peroxide	.lb.	2.45	— 2.60	
Phosphate, pure	.oz.	.06	— .08	
Salicylate	.lb.	1.15	— 1.25	
Sulphate (Sal. Epsom)	.lb.	.08	— .09	
C. P. Crystals	.lb.	.20	— .25	
Dried	.lb.	.20	— .30	
Malva Flowers large	.lb.	—	—	
Blue, small	.lb.	3.20	— 3.30	
Manaca Root	.lb.	.45	— .50	
Mandrake Root	.lb.	.16	— .20	
Powdered	.lb.	.22	— .25	
Manganese, Bromide	.oz.	—	— .40	
Carbonate, cryst., med.	.lb.	—	— .10	
Chloride, cryst.	.lb.	.75	— .85	
Glycerophosphate	.oz.	.32	— .36	
Hypophosphite	.lb.	2.30	— 2.40	
Iodide	.oz.	—	— .42	
Lactate	.oz.	—	— .25	
Oxide black powder	.lb.	.15	— .20	
Pep-tonized	.lb.	3.00	— 4.50	
Peroxide, pure	.lb.	.60	— .65	
Sulph., pure crys.	.lb.	.60	— .65	
Manna, flake large	.lb.	1.40	— 1.50	
Small	.lb.	1.20	— 1.25	
Sorts	.lb.	.85	— .90	
Marjoram Leaves	.lb.	.28	— .65	
Mastic	.lb.	.80	— .85	
Matico leaves	.lb.	.40	— .50	
Menthon, cryst.	.lb.	—	—	
Mercury	.lb.	1.60	— 1.80	
Ammon., pure precip.	.lb.	2.35	— 2.60	
Bichloride (cor. sub.)	.lb.	1.95	— 2.15	
Powdered	.lb.	1.90	— 2.10	
Bisulphate	.lb.	1.80	— 2.00	
Mercury, Cyanide	.lb.	—	— 5.65	
Chloride Mild (cal'd)	.lb.	2.09	— 2.30	
Iodide, green, Proft.	.lb.	4.75	— 5.00	
Red, (Pre.) Biniodide	.lb.	5.00	— 5.15	
Nitrate	.oz.	—	— .25	
Oxide, Red (red pre.)	.lb.	2.26	— 2.50	
Yellow	.oz.	—	— .26	
Salicylate	.oz.	—	— .25	
Sulphate (Turp. M')	.lb.	3.40	— 3.55	
Sulphocyanate	.lb.	3.50	— 3.65	
Mercury with Chalk (by sucussion)	.lb.	1.05	— 1.15	
Mesotan (25 oz. 42)	.oz.	—	— .47	
Metacarbol (devel.), 4-oz.	.oz.	—	—	
1-oz.	.oz.	—	—	
Methylene, Blue	.oz.	1.10	— 1.20	
Metol (developer), 16 oz.	.oz.	—	—	
Millet Seed	.lb.	.07	— .10	
German	.lb.	—	—	
Monomethyl-Para-amido-Phenol (chem. ident. with metol)	.oz.	—	— 3.50	
Morphine, Acet. 7½-oz. v.	.oz.	15.00	— 16.00	
Alkaloid, pure 7½-oz. v.	.oz.	12.25	— 13.00	
Hydrobromide, 7½-oz. v.	.oz.	12.25	— 13.00	
Hydrochloride, 7½-oz. v.	.oz.	12.25	— 13.00	
Meconate	.oz.	—	— 14.00	
Sulphate, 1-oz. v.	.oz.	10.80	— 12.00	
½-oz. vial	.oz.	10.85	— 12.00	
Valerate, ½-oz. v.	.oz.	—	—	
Mullein, Flow., 1-lb. cans	.lb.	2.75	— 3.25	
Powdered	.lb.	2.20	— 2.60	
Must Root	.lb.	2.75	— 2.85	
Seed	.lb.	.45	— .50	
Mustard Seed, black	.lb.	.25	— .30	
Ground	.lb.	.26	— .33	
White	.lb.	.20	— .22	
Ground	.lb.	.35	— .40	
Myrric (Resinoid)	.oz.	—	— .60	
Myrrh (Gum-Resin)	.lb.	.45	— .50	
Naphthalene, flake or balls	.lb.	.14	— .16	
Naphthol, Alpha	.lb.	—	— 3.50	
Beta, resumb.	.lb.	1.50	— 1.60	
Beta, Benzoate	.oz.	—	— .90	
Narcotine, pure ½-oz. v.	.oz.	—	—	
Nerol (Identical with Amidol), 1-oz.	.oz.	—	— .30	
Nickel and Ammon. Sul.	.lb.	.19	— .21	
Acetate	.oz.	—	— .15	
Bromide	.oz.	—	— 1.00	
Chloride	.oz.	—	— 1.70	
Iodide	.oz.	—	— .27	
Sulphate	.oz.	—	— 3.50	
Nirvanin	.oz.	—	—	
Nitro Glycerin 1 p.c. sol.	.oz.	—	—	
Novaspirin	.oz.	—	—	
Novocain	.oz.	—	—	
Hydroch. (Hoechst) 3 gram vials	.ea.	—	—	
Nutgalls	.lb.	.55	— .60	
Powdered	.lb.	.65	— .70	
Nutmegs	.lb.	.35	— .46	
Extra large	.lb.	.80	— .90	
Nux Vomica	.lb.	.15	— .18	
Powdered	.lb.	.25	— .30	
Oil, Almond, bitter	.lb.	14.50	— 15.00	
Without acid	.lb.	15.00	— 18.00	
Almonds sweet	.lb.	1.05	— 1.20	
Amber, crude, dark	.lb.	1.50	— 1.75	
Rectified	.lb.	2.00	— 2.50	
Angelica	.oz.	—	—	
Aniseed, Star	.lb.	1.35	— 1.45	
Bay	.lb.	3.50	— 4.25	
Benne (Sesame), Imported	.bbls. or less	gal.	4.00	— 4.25
Bergamot	.lb.	7.00	— 7.25	
Birch, Black (Betula)	.lb.	2.75	— 3.00	
Birch Tar Crude	.lb.	1.10	— 1.20	
Refined	.lb.	3.75	— 4.00	
Cade	.lb.	1.60	— 1.75	
Cajuput, bottles	.lb.	1.20	— 1.25	
Camphor	.lb.	.30	— .35	
Capsicum	.oz.	—	— .50	
Caraway	.lb.	7.00	— 7.50	
Cassia, Ceylon	.lb.	2.25	— 2.50	
Castor, American	.lb.	.30	— .36	
Cedar Leaves, pure	.lb.	1.00	— 1.10	
Wood	.lb.	.28	— .35	
Celery	.oz.	2.00	— 2.10	
Chaulmogra	.lb.	2.50	— 2.60	
Cherry Laurel	.oz.	—	— .75	
Cinnamon, Ceylon	.lb.	1.50	— 1.75	
Citronella	.lb.	.65	— .75	
Cloves	.lb.	3.00	— 3.25	
Cocoanut	.lb.	.34	— .40	
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	gal.	3.40	— 3.50	
Norwegian	gal.	4.80	— 5.00	
Bbls.	ca. 123.00	125.00	—	
Martin's	bbls.	—	135.00	

## New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Oil, Copiba, pure	lb. 1.20	- 1.25
Coriander	oz. 1.40	- 1.50
Cottonseed, yel. & wh.	gal. 1.60	- 1.65
Croton	lb. 1.20	- 1.30
Cubeb	lb. 7.50	- 8.00
Cumin	lb. 6.50	- 7.00
Dill	oz. .45	- .50
Erigeron, true	lb. 1.50	- 2.00
Fennel Seed, pure	lb. 4.75	- 5.00
Eucalyptus	lb. 1.25	- 1.35
Fusel, Crude	gal. 4.75	- 5.25
Pure	lb. .90	- 1.10
Gaultheria Leaf	lb. 4.75	- 5.00
Geranium, Rose	lb. 16.50	- 18.50
Turkish	lb. 14.50	- 15.00
Ginger	oz. .55	- .60
Gingergrass	lb. 2.00	- 2.25
Haarlem, Dutch	doz. .85	
Sylvester's	doz. 3.00	- 3.25
Hemlock	lb. 1.00	- 1.15
Henbane	lb. —	- 1.50
Juniper Berries	lb. 19.00	- 20.00
Wood Comp'd	lb. 2.75	- 3.00
Lard	gal. 2.20	- 2.30
Lavender, Mitcham	oz. —	
Flowers	lb. 6.00	- 6.25
Garden, French	lb. 1.00	- 1.25
Spike	lb. 1.40	- 1.50
Lemon	lb. 1.40	- 1.50
Lemongrass	lb. 1.50	- 1.60
Limes, expressed	lb. 3.40	- 3.50
Distilled	lb. 1.35	- 1.50
Linseed, boiled	gal. 1.28	- 1.33
Raw	gal. 1.27	- 1.32
Lobelia	oz. .75	
Mace, distilled	lb. 3.25	- 4.00
Expressed	lb. 1.40	- 1.50
Male Fern, Ethereal	oz. 1.45	- 1.55
Mustard, artificial	oz. 2.25	- 2.50
Essential	oz. 2.25	- 2.50
Musk	oz. 27.00	- 28.00
Neatsfoot	gal. 1.80	- 1.90
Neroli, Bigarade, best	oz. 4.50	- 4.70
Petale, extra	oz. 5.25	- 5.50
Nutmeg	lb. 1.90	- 2.00
Olive Lucca, Cream, $\frac{1}{2}$ gal., and 1-gal. cans	gal. 3.50	- 3.60
3 and 6 gal. cans	gal. 3.25	- 3.35
Malaga	gal. 2.35	- 2.40
Pompeian	gal. 2.40	- 2.45
Orange, bitter	lb. 3.00	- 3.25
Sweet	lb. 3.50	- 3.60
Origanum, mixture	lb. .35	- .30
Palm Lagos	lb. .16	- .20
Kernel	lb. .35	- .40
Paraffin, Domestic	gal. 1.40	- 1.50
Light	gal. —	
Russian	gal. —	
Patchouli	oz. 2.25	- 2.50
Peach Kernels	lb. .45	- .55
Peanut	gal. 1.85	- 1.90
Pennyroyal	lb. 1.75	- 1.85
Pepper, black (Oleoresin, U. S. P.)	lb. —	
Peppermint, N. Y.	lb. 3.60	- 3.65
Hotchkiss	lb. 4.00	- 4.25
Western	lb. 3.40	- 3.80
Petit Grain	oz. .75	
Pimenta	lb. 3.30	- 3.40
Pine Needles	lb. 1.10	- 1.70
Rap: Seed	gal. 1.90	- 2.00
Rhodinol	oz. —	- 4.00
Rose, Kissanlik	oz. .30	- .40
Artificial	oz. 3.50	- 4.00
Rosemary Flowers	lb. 1.00	- 1.15
Trieste	lb. .75	- .90
Rosin	gal. .40	- .76
Rue, pure	oz. .50	- .60
Sage	oz. —	
Salad, Union Oil Co.	gal. 1.60	- 1.65
Sandalwood, English	lb. 14.00	- 15.00
West Indian	lb. 7.50	- 8.00
Sassafras	lb. .75	- .80
Savin	lb. 7.25	- 7.50
Spearmint, pure	lb. 3.00	- 3.70
Sperm, winter, bleached	gal. 1.70	- 1.80
Spruce	lb. 1.30	- 1.40
Tansy	lb. 3.25	- 3.75
Tar, U. S. P.	gal. .40	- .50
Thyme, commercial	lb. 1.55	- 1.65
Red, No. 1	lb. .60	- .70
White	lb. 1.75	- 2.00
Whale	gal. .70	- .75
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb. 4.00	- 4.50
Heavy, true, f. grapes	lb. 5.50	- 6.50
Wintergreen	lb. 4.75	- 5.00
Synthetic	lb. 1.25	- 1.50
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb. 6.25	- 6.50
Wormwood, Amer., good	lb. 6.00	- 6.25
Ylang Ylang, true	oz. 1.20	- 1.25
Ointment, Citrine	lb. .83	- .90
Iodine	lb. —	- 1.00
Mercurial, $\frac{1}{2}$ mercury	lb. 1.31	- 1.40
1-3 Mercury	lb. .95	- 1.05
Zinc Oxide	lb. —	- .50
Opium (Natural)	lb. 24.00	- 30.00
Granulated	lb. 32.00	- 35.00
U. S. P. powdered	lb. 30.00	- 32.00
Orange Flowers	lb. 1.30	- 1.45
Peel, Curacao	lb. .10	- .18
Orphol	oz. —	
Orris, Florentine	lb. .30	- .35
Select Finger	lb. 2.40	- 2.50
Verona	lb. .20	- .25
Orthoform	oz. —	- 3.75
Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles incl.	lb. Nominal	
1-oz.	oz. —	.80
Ortol Bisulphite, tubes	set —	.50
Ovaraden	oz. —	- 1.10
Ovarin	oz. 5.00	- 5.35
Oxgall, purified, U. S. P.	lb. —	- 2.00
Palladium Dichloride, 15 gr. v.e.a.	lb. —	- 2.50
Pancreatin, U. S. P.	oz. .30	- .40
Paprika pods, Hungarian	lb. .65	- .70
Paraffin	lb. .16	- .20
Paraforn	oz. .14	- .18
Paraldehyde U. S. P.	lb. —	- 3.00
Paramidophenol (Hydrochloride) 1-oz. c.c. v. incl.	oz. —	
Pareira Brava Root	lb. .50	- .55
Papaya Green	lb. .55	- .58
Parsley Seed	lb. .28	- .33
Patchouli Leaves	lb. .50	- .55
Pellierine Sulphate, 15 gr. v.e.a.	lb. —	- 1.75
Tannate, 15 gr. v.	ea. —	- 1.00
Pellitory Root	lb. .45	- .60
Pennyroyal, Herb	lb. .20	- .25
Piper, black, clean sift	lb. .35	- .40
White	lb. .40	- .45
Peppermint Herb, Germ.	lb. .70	- .75
Leaves, pressed	oz. .25	- .35
Persian Berries	lb. .45	- .55
Petroleum, U. S. P. white	lb. .21	- .27
Phenacetin (Bayer)	oz. —	- 2.40
do (L. & F.)	oz. —	- 2.40
Pheno-bromate	oz. —	- 2.00
Phenol-bismuth	oz. —	.80
Phenolphthalein	oz. 1.45	- 1.60
Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb. 2.20	- 2.36
Photol	oz. —	- 4.00
Pichi Herb	lb. .22	- .25
Pilocarpine, Alk. pure	gr. .10	- .12
Hydrobromide, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. v.	gr. —	.10
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	oz. —	.40
Nitrate	gr. .07	.08
Salicylate, 5 gr. v.	gr. —	.10
Pink Root, true	lb. .55	- .60
Piperidine	oz. —	- 1.00
Piperin	oz. 1.00	- 1.20
Piperazine	10 gr. vial	—
Pisissima Leaves	lb. .32	- .45
Pitch, Burgundy	lb. .10	- .12
Plaster, calcined	bbi. 2.90	- 2.95
True, dentist's, sifted	bbi. 4.25	- 4.50
Platinite Ammonium Chlor., 15 gr. vials	ea. 1.80	- 2.00
Platinite Potassium Chlor., 15 gr. vials	ea. 2.00	- 2.20
Pleurisy Root	lb. .25	- .30
Plumbago, C. P.	oz. .50	- .55
Podophyllin (Resin)	lb. 4.00	- 4.25
Poke Berries	lb. .20	- .22
Root	lb. .16	- .20
Powdered	lb. .20	- .25
Poppy Heads	lb. .60	- .70
Seed blue (Maw)	lb. .85	- .90
White	lb. .36	- .38
Potassa, Caustic, com.	lb. 1.00	- 1.15
White sticks	lb. 1.55	- 1.65
Potassium Acetate	lb. 1.65	- 1.80
Arsenate	oz. .12	- .15
Benzolate	oz. .30	- .45
Bicarbonate	lb. 1.80	- 1.90
Bichromate	lb. .50	- .55
Bisulphite, cryst.	lb. —	.80
C. P.	lb. 1.00	- 1.25
Bitartrate	lb. 1.60	- 1.80
Bitartrate (Cream Tartar) pure and powdered	lb. .51	- .55
Borate	lb. —	.50
Potassium Bromide	lb. 1.45	- 1.65
Carbonate tech.(Pearl Ash)	lb. 1.00	- 1.10
U. S. P.	lb. 1.60	- 1.75
Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb. 1.70	- 1.85
Chlorate	lb. .58	- .62
Granulated	lb. .78	- .85
Powdered	lb. .58	- .62
Chloride, C. P.	lb. 1.35	- 1.45
Citrate	lb. 1.95	- 2.05
Cyanide	lb. 2.50	- 2.75
Fluoride	lb. 3.75	- 4.00
Glycerophosphate	oz. .27	- .30
Hypophosphite	lb. 2.25	- 2.35
Iodide	lb. 3.00	- 3.15
Iodate	oz. —	- .35
Lactate 75-80 p.c.	lb. —	- 2.80
Lactophosphate	oz. .20	- .24
Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9 lb.	lb. 1.50	- 1.80
Nitrate	lb. .43	- .46
Powdered	lb. .44	- .50
C. P.	lb. .50	- .60
Permanganate	lb. 5.00	- 5.30
Phenolsulphonate	oz. —	- .32
C. P.	lb. —	
Prussiate, red	lb. 3.25	- 3.50
Yellow	lb. 1.50	- 1.65
Salicylate	oz. .20	- .25
Sulphate	lb. .80	- .90
Sulphide	lb. 1.10	- 1.40
C. P.	lb. .90	- 1.15
Tartate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar)	lb. 1.30	- 1.40
Prickly Ash Bark	lb. .25	- .30
Powdered Berries	lb. .32	- .37
Protargol	lb. 1.25	- 1.35
Pulsatilla Herb	lb. 4.20	- 5.00
Pumpkin Seed	lb. .20	- .25
Pyoktanin Blue	lb. 2.50	- 3.00
Pyridine	oz. —	.25
Pyramidon	oz. —	.25
Pyrocatechin Resublimed	oz. —	.80
Quassia, rasped	lb. .18	- .22
Powdered Quassia	lb. .24	- .28
Quebracho Bark	lb. .45	- .50
Queen of Meadow Leaves	lb. .25	- .30
Quince Seed	lb. 1.00	- 1.10
Quinidine, Alk., cryst.	oz. .82	- 1.00
Sulph	oz. .47	- .57
Quinine, Alkaloid	oz. —	.16
Acetate	oz. —	.16
Arsenate	oz. —	.16
Benzole	oz. —	
Benzote	oz. —	
Bisulphate	oz. .90	- 1.00
Carbolate	oz. —	
Citrate	oz. —	.13
Glycerophosphate	oz. —	.23
Hydrobromide	oz. —	.14
Hydrochloride	oz. —	.17
Hypophosphite	oz. —	.16
Phenolsulphonate	oz. —	.16
Phosphate	oz. —	
Lactate	oz. —	.16
Salicylate	oz. —	.14
Sulphate	oz. —	.14
5-oz. cans	oz. .85	- .86
1-oz. cans	oz. .95	- 1.00
Valerate	oz. —	
Rape Seed, English	lb. .12	- .14
German	lb. .10	- .13
Raspberries, dried	lb. .60	- .65
Red Saunders	lb. .16	- .20
Rennet, powder	oz. —	.75
Resin, common	lb. .08	- .10
Good, strained, per 200 lbs.	lb. .00	- .25
Powdered	lb. .12	- .15
Resor-Bisanol	oz. —	
Resorcin, pure white	oz. .35	- .38
Rhatany Root	lb. .20	- .25
Rhamn (Resinoid)	oz. —	
Rhodol (developer) 1-lb. bottles incl.	lb. —	
1-oz.	oz. —	
Rhubarb, Canton	lb. .35	- .38
Clippings	lb. .35	- .38
Powdered	lb. .75	- .80
Rochelle Salt	lb. .41	- .47
Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb. —	
3-oz. bottle incl.	oz. —	
Rose Leaves, pale	lb. .90	- 1.20
Red	lb. 1.90	- 2.15
Rosemary Flowers	lb. .55	- .60
Leaves	lb. .25	- .30
Rotten Stone	lb. .07	- .10
Rubidium Bromide	oz. —	.17
1-oz. v.	ea. 2.00	- 2.25

## New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Saccharin	oz.	—	3.00	Sodium Phosphate, cryst.	lb.	.14	—	.15	Theophorin	oz.	—	—	.75
Saffron, Amer. (Safflower)	lb.	.75	.80	Pure, cryst.	lb.	.10	—	.14	Thiosinamine	lb.	—	—	—
Spanish true Valencia	lb.	12.50	13.00	Recrystallized	lb.	.16	—	.17	1-oz. c.v. inc.	oz.	—	—	2.00
Sage Leaves	lb.	.30	.40	Dried	lb.	.26	—	.28	Thiocarbamide	oz.	—	—	1.60
Domestic	lb.	.50	.60	Phosphomolybdate	oz.	.47	—	.55	Thiocol	oz.	—	—	1.68
Sajodin Tabs.	vial	.75	.90	Salicylate	lb.	1.30	—	1.60	Thyme herb	lb.	.20	—	.26
St. John's Bread	lb.	.12	.15	From Oil Wintergreen	lb.	4.25	—	5.00	Thymol	lb.	22.25	—	22.75
Salicin	oz.	1.50	1.60	Silicate, dry	lb.	.14	—	.16	Iodide, U. S. P.	lb.	18.50	—	19.50
Saliformin	oz.	—	1.00	Liquid	lb.	.08	—	.10	Thyroids	lb.	—	—	16.00
Salipyrin	oz.	—	.80	Silicofluoride	oz.	—	—	Tilia Flowers no leaves	lb.	.55	—	.65	
Salol	lb.	2.00	2.50	Succinate	lb.	6.00	—	6.50	With leaves	lb.	.40	—	.50
Salophen	tube	1.50	1.80	Sulphate (Sal. Glauber)	lb.	.04	—	.05	Tin, Chloride, pure	lb.	.55	—	.60
Salouquine	oz.	—	1.25	Pure cryst.	lb.	.08	—	.12	Oxide, pure	lb.	.80	—	.90
Saltpeper (See Pot. Nitrate)	—	—	—	Dry	lb.	.08	—	.12	Toluene	lb.	—	—	.50
Sandalwood	lb.	.50	.55	Sulphide	lb.	.30	—	.35	Tolypyrrin	oz.	—	—	1.25
Ground	lb.	.60	.65	Sulphite, cryst.	lb.	.12	—	.17	Tomentilla Root	lb.	.40	—	.50
Sandarac, Gum, clean	lb.	.60	.65	Pure, dried (Anhydrous)	lb.	.24	—	.27	Triphenin	oz.	—	—	.50
Sanguinaria (Resinoid)	oz.	—	1.00	Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8	lb.	1.00	—	1.60	Tragacanth Aleppo, extra	lb.	2.90	—	3.00
Santonin	oz.	2.95	3.05	Valerate	oz.	—	—	Aleppo, No. 1	lb.	2.65	—	2.75	
Saponin crude	lb.	—	4.00	and Potassium Tartrate	(Rochelle Salt)	lb.	.34	.44	Powdered	lb.	2.45	—	2.85
Sarsaparilla Root Hon. cut	lb.	.80	.90	Sparteine, Sulph.	oz.	7.50	—	7.75	Turpentine, Chian, gen.	oz.	—	—	45
Mexican cut	lb.	.55	.60	Spearmint Leaves, oza.	lb.	.34	—	.38	Venice, true clothy	lb.	4.00	—	4.10
Bark	lb.	.60	.65	Spikenard Root	lb.	.36	—	.38	Artificial	lb.	.18	—	.20
Sassafra, Pith	oz.	.18	.20	Spruce Gum	lb.	.35	—	.40	Turmeric, powdered	lb.	.16	—	.20
Satrapol	oz.	—	.40	Extra	lb.	1.00	—	1.10	Unicorn Root, true	lb.	.28	—	.35
Saw Palmetto Berries	lb.	.18	.20	Spirit, Ammonia, U. S. P.	lb.	.80	—	.85	False	lb.	.40	—	.45
Scammony, Resin	oz.	.25	.30	Aromatic	lb.	.70	—	.75	Uran, Acetate, 1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	—	.40
Scarlet Red, Biebrich, Med'	oz.	—	2.25	Ether, comp.	lb.	.18	—	.20	1-lb.	—	—	—	6.00
Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 15	gr. vial	—	—	Nitrous, U. S. P.	lb.	.52	—	.60	Chlor, 1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	—	.45
Hydrochloride 5 gr. v. ....	oz.	—	—	Spirits Turpentine	gal.	.43	—	.55	Nitrate, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	—	—	9.00
Senecin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	1.50	Squawvine Root	lb.	.46	—	.58	1-oz. g.s.b. 7	oz.	—	—	.40
Seneca Root	lb.	.80	.90	Squill Root, white	lb.	.20	—	.24	Sulph, 1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	—	.50
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	.32	.37	Starch, iodized	lb.	.20	—	.22	Uva Ursi	lb.	.15	—	.20
Senna Leaves Alexandria	lb.	.75	.90	Stavesacre, seed	lb.	.50	—	.60	Valerian Root, English	lb.	.85	—	.90
Powdered	lb.	.60	.65	Stillingia Root	lb.	.20	—	.25	Powdered	lb.	.95	—	1.00
Tinnevelly select	lb.	.35	.40	Powdered	lb.	.26	—	.30	Belgian	lb.	1.10	—	1.20
Senna Poda	lb.	.40	.45	Storax, liquid	lb.	.20	—	.90	Powdered	lb.	1.15	—	1.25
Senol Solution 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	—	Stovain, 1/2-oz.	doz.	—	—	Vanillin	oz.	.80	—	.87	
3-oz.	oz.	—	—	Stramonium Leaves	lb.	.35	—	.40	Veratrine	oz.	—	—	—
Sepia, True	oz.	—	.45	Powdered	lb.	.45	—	.50	Sulphate	oz.	2.40	—	2.50
Serpentaria (Va. Snake Root)	lb.	.50	.55	Pressed, oza.	lb.	.38	—	.43	Veratrum Viride, Root	lb.	.15	—	.20
Silver Chloride	oz.	.73	.80	Seed	lb.	.20	—	.22	Verdigris, pow'd, pure	lb.	.45	—	.50
Citrate	oz.	—	1.15	Powdered	lb.	.25	—	.28	Veronal	oz.	—	—	4.20
Cyanide	oz.	—	1.04	Stronium Acetate	oz.	.10	—	.12	Tablets, 5 gr. 10%	tube	—	—	.60
Iodide	oz.	—	1.19	Bromide	lb.	.80	—	.90	100s	—	—	—	5.00
Lactate	oz.	—	1.00	Carbonate	lb.	.55	—	.60	Vervain Root	lb.	.28	—	.35
Nitrate, cryst.	oz.	.65	.70	Chloride	lb.	.40	—	.60	Violet Flowers	lb.	1.15	—	1.25
Fused Cones	oz.	.65	.70	Iodide	oz.	.24	—	.28	Wahoo, Bark of Root	lb.	.45	—	.50
Nucleinate	oz.	.60	.65	Lactate	oz.	.18	—	.22	Bark of Tree	lb.	.25	—	.35
Oxide	oz.	1.10	1.20	Nitrate, dry	lb.	.33	—	.40	Walnut Leaves	lb.	.20	—	.25
Simaruba, Bark of Root	lb.	.70	.75	Granular, C. P.	lb.	.25	—	.30	Water Pepper	lb.	.20	—	.25
Skullcap Leaves	lb.	.32	.40	Peroxide (Hydrated)	lb.	.25	—	.30	Wax, Bay	lb.	.40	—	.45
Powdered	lb.	.29	.34	Silicate	lb.	.15	—	.18	Bees, yellow	lb.	.63	—	.65
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	.25	Strophanthus Seed, brown	lb.	2.00	—	2.25	Carnauba, No. 1	lb.	.70	—	.75
Smilacina (Resinoid)	oz.	—	3.00	Green	lb.	.23	—	.25	Japan	lb.	.30	—	.35
Snakeroot, Canada	lb.	.35	.45	Powdered	lb.	.23	—	.25	White Hellebore, Root	lb.	.35	—	.40
Soap, Castile, green	lb.	.20	.22	Strychnine, Acetate, 1/4th oz.	oz.	2.25	—	2.38	Powdered	lb.	.26	—	.30
Mottled, genuine	lb.	.20	.22	Alk., pow'd., 1/4th oz. v.	oz.	2.10	—	2.15	White Pine Bark	lb.	.15	—	.20
White Conti's	lb.	.38	.45	Arsenate	oz.	—	—	Whiting	lb.	.03	—	.03%	
Soft, green	lb.	.25	.35	Arsenite	oz.	—	—	Willow Bark, black	lb.	.12	—	.16	
Soap Tree Bark, whole	lb.	.12	.16	Glycerophosphate, 1/4-oz. v.	oz.	—	—	White	lb.	—	—	.25	
Powdered	lb.	.25	.30	Hypophosphate	oz.	—	—	Wintergreen Leaves	lb.	.20	—	.26	
Soda, Caustic, purified, fused	lb.	.45	.50	Nitrate, 1/4th oz. v.	oz.	—	—	Winter's Bark	lb.	.65	—	.75	
Caustic, pure (by alcohol) sticks	oz.	.80	.85	Phosphate	oz.	—	—	Witch Hazel, Extract double	lb.	—	—	—	
Sodium Acetate	lb.	.20	.25	Sulphate, 1/4th oz. v.	oz.	—	—	Distilled	gal.	1.15	—	1.25	
Arenate	lb.	.25	.30	Sublamine, S. & G.	oz.	—	—	Barrels	gal.	.90	—	.95	
Arenite, pure	lb.	.75	.85	1-lb. cartons	lb.	.57	—	.62	Witch Hazel Leaves	lb.	.15	—	.20
Benzzoate	lb.	4.00	4.50	L. & F.	oz.	—	—	Wormseed (Chenopodium)	lb.	.16	—	.18	
Bicarbonate	lb.	.03	.07	Subphonmethane, U. S. P.	oz.	1.00	—	1.06	Levant (Santonica)	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Bichromate	lb.	.35	.40	Subphonethylmeth, U. S. P.	oz.	1.25	—	1.35	Wormwood Herb	lb.	.25	—	.30
C. P., powdered	oz.	.08	.10	Sulphophthalyl	lb.	—	—	Xeroform	lb.	—	—	—	
Bitartrate	lb.	.80	.90	Flowers	lb.	.09	—	.11	Yellow Dock Root	lb.	.18	—	.22
Cadocylate, 1 oz.	ca.	2.90	3.00	Iodide	oz.	.28	—	.32	Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bota.	lb.	.45	—	.55
Bromide	lb.	.50	.55	Lac, precipitated	lb.	.70	—	.80	Benzzoate	oz.	.90	—	1.00
Granulated	lb.	.024	.04	Roll	lb.	.06	—	.07	Bromide	oz.	.20	—	.25
Chlorate	lb.	.55	.65	Washed	lb.	.11	—	.16	Chloride, fused	lb.	.70	—	.85
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.15	.18	Summer Savory Leaves	lb.	.35	—	.40	Granulated	lb.	.30	—	.35
Cinnamate	oz.	.60	.70	Sunflower Seeds	lb.	.075	—	.12	Iodide	oz.	.25	—	.30
Citrate	lb.	.80	.85	Talcum powdered	lb.	.04	—	.06	Metallic, C. P.	oz.	.45	—	.50
Cyanide	lb.	.40	.55	Tamerinds	kegs	.625	—	.650	Gran, free from As.	lb.	.45	—	.50
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.	oz.	.18	.22	Tannalbin	oz.	—	—	Hypophosphate	oz.	—	—	.50	
Hypophosphate, white	lb.	.04	.06	Tannoform	oz.	—	—	Oxide, American	lb.	.18	—	.20	
Kegs, 112 lbs.	lb.	.024	.03	Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	1.00	—	1.10	Eng. Hubbuck's	lb.	1.00	—	1.05
Iodide (oz. .37-40)	lb.	.024	.06	No. Carolina, pt. cans	doz.	—	—	Peroxide	lb.	3.40	—	3.60	
Lactophosphate	oz.	.425	.450	Tartar Emetic	lb.	.85	—	.90	Phenate	oz.	—	—	.25
Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9 lb.	lb.	.20	.25	Terebene (Optic, inact.)	lb.	.75	—	.80	Phenolsulphonate	lb.	.80	—	.90
Nitrate	lb.	.17	.20	Terpin Hydrate, 1-lb. car.	lb.	.60	—	.65	Permanganate	oz.	—	—	.45
Nitrite	lb.	.17	.20	Terpinol	lb.	.95	—	1.05	Phosphate	lb.	1.25	—	1.40
Oxalate	lb.	1.50	1.75	Thalline sulphate	oz.	7.50	—	8.00	Phosphide	oz.	.30	—	.40
Perborate	lb.	.35	.60	Thallium Acetate, 15 gr. v. ea	oz.	—	—	Salicylate	oz.	—	—	—	
Permanganate	lb.	—	5.85	Theobromine	oz.	—	—	Stearate	lb.	—	—	.65	
Phensulphonate	lb.	.95	1.05	Theocin	oz.	—	—	Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.08	—	.10	

# Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from Aug. 4 to Aug. 11

## Imports

ACID, CRESYLIC—
1,890 gallons.
2,000 gallons.
AMMONIUM CARBONATE—
7,000 pounds.
BARK—
5,000 pounds buckthorn.
BEANS—
9,200 pounds vanilla.
300 pounds tonka.
4,500 pounds tonka.
25,000 pounds tonka.
8,700 pounds tonka.
CASEIN—
8,000 pounds.
10,000 pounds.
CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—
2,200 pounds.
COPRA—
235,250 pounds.
794,875 pounds.
1,908,150 pounds.
2,577,200 pounds.
DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
3,400 pounds dyewood extract...

72,500 pounds indigo.
14,000 pounds indigo.
ESSENTIAL OILS—
3,800 pounds miscellaneous
200 pounds geranium.
720 pounds geranium.
200 pounds geranium.
200 pounds geranium.
2,000 pounds lemon.
200 gallons thyme.
FLOWERS—
500 pounds orange.
GUMS—
37,200 pounds arabic.
HERBS—
8,500 pounds wisteria.
LEAVES—
13,200 pounds seuna.
LIME CITRATE—
28,900 pounds.
LITHYOL—
300 pounds.
MEDICINAL AND MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—
6,100 pounds drugs.
NUX VOMICA—
123,000 pounds.
OILS—
1,302,382 pounds (in bulk) coconut.
26,250 gallons codliver.
5,500 gallons rapeseed.
ROOTS—
6,450 pounds doggrass.
650 pounds aconite.
392,700 pounds licorice.
206,800 pounds licorice.
1,000 pounds gentian.
1,600 pounds dandelion.
SEED—
56,250 pounds coriander.
4,000 bushels castor.
1,400 pounds colchicum.
2,300 pounds cardamom.
SPICES—
2,650 pounds nutmegs.
12,350 pounds nutmegs.
SUMAC—
180 tons.
TALC—
80,000 pounds.
80,000 pounds.
120,000 pounds.
TARTAR, CRUDE—
138,540 pounds.
26,850 pounds.
WAX, BEES
817 pounds.
580 pounds.
1,115 pounds.
400 pounds.

It is announced from Washington that the publication of exports will probably be permitted within a week or ten days.

## IMPORTS OF CHEMICALS AND DRUGS

The following figures taken from the May issue of the Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States gives some interesting facts concerning importations of dyestuffs and chemicals.

	May, 1917		May, 1916	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Muriate of Ammonia (Sal Ammoniac)	113,246 lbs.	\$ 12,815	171,510 lbs.	\$ 12,479
Carbolic Acid (Free)			284,144	17,713
Carbolic Acid (Dutiable)	15,000	1,302		
Colors or Dyes (Dutiable)		221,612		295,433
Quebracho (Free) ..	8,085,275	672,033	15,796,359	1,307,377
Indigo (Free) ..			525,126	1,185,428
Indigo (Dutiable) ..	264,697	258,473		
Bleaching Powder (Dutiable)			43,200	2,551
Magnesite .....	326,460	14,310	385,950	8,834
(Not Purified)				
Salt peter, Crude ..	2,247,481	57,741	1,306,446	208,507
(Free)				
Cyanide of Soda ..	140,482	80,347	6,272	1,736
(Free)				
Nitrate of Soda ..	95,435 tons	3,813,592	129,481 tons	3,902,528
Sulphur or Brimstone (Free)			2,933 tons	48,557
Somac, Ground or Unground (Free)	1,546,812 lbs.	55,344	2,556,167 lbs.	75,055
Logwood (Free) ..	6,511 tons	201,231	24,693 tons	207,273
All Other Dyewoods	300	6,625	611	12,470
Fertilizers (Including Sulphate of Ammonia) ..	2,052	435,269	4,417	375,699
Gelatin Unmanufactured(Dutiable) ..	15,877 lbs.	7,828	89,939 lbs.	25,219

These figures are for the month of May. Other products in the drug and chemical line were imported as follows: Opium, containing 9 per cent and over of morphia, dutiable, 8,926 lbs., valued at \$102,471, in 1917, compared with 18,348 lbs., valued at \$163,318 in 1916. Over 15,000 lbs. came from England.

Potash 2,425,000 lbs., valued at \$120,796, in 1917, compared with 1,348,445 lbs., valued at \$241,149, in 1916.

The value of the soda imported in 1917 was \$3,985,928, compared with \$3,985,928. By a coincidence the figures are the same for both years.

For eleven months ended with May, 1917, the imports of arsenic amounted to 1,753,588 pounds valued at \$137,631; quinine 1,005,339 ounces valued at \$359,338; synthetic indigo 794,817 pounds, valued at \$520,128; crude camphor 6,004,179

pounds valued at \$1,795,605; refined camphor 3,828,937 pounds valued at \$1,708,666; bleaching powder 65,564 pounds valued at \$3,888; opium 58,213 pounds valued at \$531,305; potash 13,056,451 pounds valued at \$1,628,200; and alizarin and alizarin dyes (free) 32,491 pounds valued at \$54,300 compared with 5,991,878 pounds valued at \$1,586,099 in 1915.

## ARTICLES REQUIRING EXPORT LICENSES

The Department of Commerce has issued the following list of articles and products for which export licenses are required:

Coal, coke, fuel oils, including lubricating oil; benzol; hand lantern oil; toluol; naphtha; benzine; red oil; kerosene and gasoline, including bunkers. Food grains, flour and meal therefrom, including corn flour; barley; rice flour; rice; oatmeal and rolled oats. Fodder and feeds, including oil cakes and oil cake meal; malt; peanuts.

Meats and fats, including poultry; cottonseed oil; corn oil; copra; cocoanuts; dessicated; butter; fish, dried, canned or fresh; grease, inedible or edible of animal or vegetable origin; linseed oil; lard; tinned milk; peanut oil and butter; rapeseed oil; tallow; tallow candles; stearic acid.

Fertilizers, including cattle manure, shredded; nitrate of soda, poudrette; potato manure; potassium salts; land plaster; potash; cyanamide; phosphoric acid; phosphate rock; superphosphate; chlorate potash; bone meal; bone flour; ground bone dried blood; ammonia and ammonium salts; acid phosphate; guano; humus; hardwood ashes; soot; sheep manure, pulverized; anhydrous ammonia.

Arms, ammunition and explosives, including nitrate of potash; rosin; salt peter, turpentine; ether; alcohol; sulphur, sulphuric acid and its salts; acetone; nitric acid and its salts; derivatives of benzol; phenol (carbolic acid) and its derivatives; derivatives of toluol; mercury and its salts; ammonia and its salts; glycerin; potash and its salts; all cyanides.

These are in addition to the iron and steel products which are under embargo.

## OF TRADE INTEREST

Fire at the gunpowder plant of the Aetna Explosives Co., at Gary, Ind., on Aug. 11, caused \$100,000 damage.

The steamship Warrier has arrived at San Francisco with 500 bags fullers earth, 1,399 sacks canary seed, 1,040 tons chalk, 40 drums acid, 18 drums creosote.

**HONGKONG'S DRUG TRADE WITH U. S.**

The drug and chemical trade with Hongkong, off the coast of China, is reviewed by Consul-General Anderson in a report to the Department of Commerce. He says:

Imports of drugs and chemicals during the latter part of 1916 came almost entirely from the United States, which will continue to be the principal source of supply so long as the war lasts and is likely to retain most of the trade afterwards. The United States continues to lead in most lines of toilet preparations, dental supplies, etc., and has sent increasing quantities of glycerin, castor oil, quinine, iodoform, formaldehyde, ipecac, lactose, cyanide of potassium, arsenic, zinc oxide, soda ash, caustic soda, ammonia, pastilles, lozenges, etc. The few surgical instruments and appliances now imported are almost entirely from the United States.

As 1916 was the last year in which opium could be legally imported into China, this item is no longer an important factor in Hongkong trade. During the past year opium imports into Hongkong amounted to only 691 chests; these, with 1,075 on hand, gave a total stock of 1,766 chests. Exports were 985 chests, leaving 781 chests on hand.

The cassia trade in 1916 continued below the average although there was an increase in shipments to the United States. The output of Hongkong was 117,024 cases, compared with 103,111 in 1915. It is estimated that exports of Canton cassia decreased from 102,000 packages in 1915 to 66,000 in 1916. Exports of all kinds of cassia to the United States, owing to favorable freight rates, increased from 3,896,005 pounds valued at \$172,414 in 1915 to 6,870,402, \$453,965, in 1916. Prices advanced from month to month during the whole season.

Shipments of essential oils to all countries decreased from 13,071 cases in 1915 to 12,429 in 1916. Cassia oil sent to the United States increased in value from \$48,792 to \$13,732, but aniseed oil decreased from \$177,157 to \$108,271.

**NEW INCORPORATIONS**

Natural Dye Woods, Ltd., Manhattan, capital \$10,000. Importing and exporting and general realty agents. F. W. Will, G. H. Boyce, T. H. Phillips, Jr. 3 Essex street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ossa Sewers, Inc., Manhattan, capital \$5,000. Analytical and consulting chemists, operate laboratories. J. P. Ross, J. Jacobson, O. Sewers, 9 East 9th street, New York.

Camden Chemical Manufacturing Co., Camden, N. J., capital \$50,000. Manufacture chemicals, dyes, etc. Charles A. Bechtel, Dr. Alton Jones, and Margaret W. Jones, Camden, N. J.

M. B. Manufacturing Corp., Manhattan, capital \$5,500. Manufacture and deal in chemicals. N. Lazarus, A. Philippe, A. Romero, 500 Broadway.

Nitrogen Fixation Corp., Manhattan, capital \$1,000,000. Cyanogen compounds and general chemical business. J. F. A. Comstedt, J. R. Rubin, S. M. Weil, 34 Pine street.

Long Beach Pharmacy, Inc., Long Beach, N. Y., capital \$7,500. General drug business. C. A. Hewlett, W. Abrams, J. H. Criggett, Jr., Long Beach, N. Y.

Haberman Co., Inc., Manhattan, capital \$100,000. Manufacture products from animal fats. J. and H. Riegelman and O. G. Feldman, 410 West 94th street.

Nemoff Soap and Chemical Company, Inc., Fleischmann's, N. Y., capital \$50,000. Soaps and perfumes. Irving Nemoff, Reginald W. Pawling, Joel L. Keator.

Frank's Drug Store, Turtle Creek, Pa., capital \$16,000. John E. Boyle, East Pittsburg, Pa.

The Procaine Company, Inc., Manhattan, capital \$10,000. Chemicals and medicinal preparations. Joseph E. Vidal, Perry L. McIlvaine, Robert G. Cantrell.

The Bradley Drug Company, Marion, Ind., capital \$15,000. To conduct retail and wholesale drug business. Charles E. Bradley, Oscar Bradley, John Bradley, Warren C. Pinkerman.

North Distributing Co., Inc., New York, capital \$10,000. Deal in drugs, medicines, physicians' supplies. S. M. Frankel, M. Shank, L. Oferfreund, 1,559 Second Ave., New York.

The Luxora Drug Company, Little Rock, Ark., capital \$4,750. J. W. Hayes, president; G. E. Thompson and A. E. Thorne.

Dr. Hoffman Medicine Co., Portland, Me., capital \$500,000. Manufacture and deal in medicine and preparations, druggists, manufacturers of chemicals, etc.

Millard Drug Company, Rusk, Texas, capital \$12,000. C. N. Chapman, G. W. Gibson and R. C. Priest.

Diasrenol Company, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., capital \$25,000. Drugs and chemicals. Albert E. Jones, Gilbert A. Webster.

**Dissolutions**—Septol Chemical Company, Dallas, Texas.

**Authorizations**—American Dyes Corp., Delaware; capital \$1,000,000. Dyes, colors, paints and pigments. Representative, F. H. Hemphill, 42 Broadway, New York City.

**Want Ads**

**RATE**—Our charge for these **WANT ADS** in this publication, *all classifications*, is \$1.00 an issue for 20 words or less; additional words, 5c each.

\***PAYMENT** in all cases should accompany the order; add 10c if answers are to be forwarded.

**Address, DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS**  
No. 3 Park Place New York

**EMPLOYEES FURNISHED.** Stores sold—also furnished; All States. Positions. Doctors, Dentists, Veterinarians furnished. F. V. KNIEST, Omaha, Neb., Estab. 1904.

**WANTED:** Acetic Anhydride and Salicylic Acid.  
**FOR SALE:** Acetylsalicylic Acid and Tablets.  
J. AUGUSTUS MILLER, Manufacturing Chemist, Woolworth Building, New York City.

**WANTED:** Salesmen, acquainted with the drug trade or shoe trade. Fine chance for a live wire. Apply ELM MFG. CO., CINCINNATI, Ohio.

The Mine and Smelting Supply Co., Colorado; capital \$1,000,000. Chemicals, etc., Representative, C. Grove, 42 Broadway.

**Capital Increases**—Odorless Fertilizer Manufacturing Co., New York, \$250,000 to \$350,000.

National Aniline and Chemical Co., Inc., Manhattan; \$17,231,000 to \$20,359,500.

**FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES**

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

25117—A company in Uruguay is in the market for about 5,000 to 10,000 kilos of calcium carbide for autogenous welding. Quotations may be made f.o.b. New York. Payment will be made by cash against documents at destination with right to see merchandise before taking up documents. Local bank may be used or National City Bank of New York. Goods should be placed in iron drums with wooden case or crate containing 50 or 100 kilos. Correspondence should be in Spanish. References.

25118—A man in Brazil desires to receive catalogues from American manufacturers and exporters of hand machines for breaking babassu nuts so that the seeds may be extracted, the machine being easily portable; and a machine for extracting the oil. He also wishes to receive catalogues of power machines for extracting oil from cotton seeds. Payment will be made by cash with order or a deposit with order and the balance when goods are ready for shipment. Correspondence should be in Portuguese or Spanish.

**QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS**

	Bid	Asked
American Cyanamid.....	19	25
do preferred .....	52	57
Barrett Company .....	107 1/2	107 3/4
do preferred .....	107	109
By-Products Coke .....	157	161
Casein Co., of America .....	37	42
Davison Chemical.....	36	39
Dow Chemical .....	..	240
do preferred .....	98	100
Electro Bleaching.....	140	250
Federal Chemical.....	93	95
Freeport, Texas, New .....	101	104
General Chemical .....	48	52
do preferred .....	210	225
Grasselli Chemical .....	112	115
Hoover Electro Chemical.....	215	235
do preferred .....	90	90
Kentucky Solvay.....	80	86
Merrimac Chemical .....	215	240
Michigan Limestone & Chemical .....	84	87
do preferred .....	15	20
Mulford Co. H. K. .....	19	22
Mutual Chemical .....	55	60
Niagara Alkali preferred .....	150	..
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co. ....	100	110
Rollin Chemical .....	94 1/2	96
do preferred .....	58	60
Semet Solvay Co. ....	98	102
do rights .....	227	238
Smith Agricultural Chemical .....	35	40
Solvay Process .....	295	310
Standard Chemical .....	100	115



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